

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TALKAD.

Notification dated 21st July 1954.

No. C.—54-55. It is hereby notified for the information of the residents of Talkad Town under Section 48 (3) of the Town Municipalities Act 1951, that the Municipal Council have adopted a resolution at their general meeting held on 14th July 1954 to adopt the following bye-laws and rules framed by the Municipal Council on the basis of the bye-laws and rules made by Government under Section 46 (1) of the said Act. The said bye-laws and rules proposed to be adopted are kept in the Municipal Office for inspection by the public on all working days during office hours from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Any inhabitant of the Municipality desirous of making any objections or suggestions to these bye-laws and rules may within one month from the date of publication do so in writing to the President. Any objection or suggestions received after one month from the above date will not be taken cognizance of:—

(1) Rules for the levy and recovery of a rate on buildings and lands.

(2) Rules for regulating the collection of duty on transfer of immoveable property.

(3) Rules for the levy and recovery of stand fee on buses arriving at the bus stand established and maintained by municipal council.

(4) Bye-law for numbering and registering of vehicles liable to taxation in the Town Municipality.

(5) Rules for the levy and recovery of a lighting tax.

(6) Bye-laws for the levy of tolls on vehicles entering the limits of the Municipality.

(7) Rules for the levy and recovery of tolls on vehicles entering the limits of the Municipality.

(8) Bye-laws for regulation, sanitation and conservancy.

(9) Bye-laws for regulating sanitation and conservancy.

(10) Bye-law for collection of octroi.

(11) Bye-law regulating the disposal of the carcasses of the dead animals.

(12) Rules for the levy and recovery of octroi.

(13) Bye-laws prescribing fees to be charged for temporary occupation or erection of temporary structure on public streets.

(14) Bye-law regulating the erection of building and the construction and maintenance of privies and cesspools.

(15) Rules regulating the conduct of business and delegation of any powers for duties and appointments and constitution of committees.

(16) Bye-laws for regulating licensing and inspection of places used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakeries, boarding and lodging houses or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters.

(17) Rules prescribing the fees to be charged for licenses granted for the use of any place as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house or bakery, boarding house or lodging house or manufacture of ice or aerated waters and the mode in which the same shall be levied or payable and for granting refunds.

(18) Bye-law for registration of births and deaths in the the Municipal area.

(19) Rules for the levy and collection of a tax on arts, professions, trade and callings and on offices and appointments in the Municipality.

(20) Rules for the levy and collection of tax on shops and other places where a business or profession is carried on for purposes engaged in the business or professions in the Municipal area.

(21) Bye-law regulating the use of public bathing and washing places in the Municipal limits.

Rule No. 1.

Rules for the levy and recovery of a rate on buildings and lands framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad under Section 61 (b) (i) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

(1) A rate on buildings and lands shall be levied in Town Municipality, Talkad, for Municipal purpose. The rate shall be payable on the dates indicated below.

Class of property liable	Rate
(a) Lands not occupied by— (i) Buildings and nor applicant to any building or attached them to live therewith as a garden or pleasure ground or for the pasturage of animals kept for private use. (ii) Buildings or lands or both not falling under (a) (i)	Eight annas for every one hundred sq. yards and fraction thereof. Six per centum on the ten months letting value.
(b) Lighting tax	One-third of the rate leviable under item A (i).
(c) Education cess	Two annas per every rupee and part thereof.
(d) Health cess	One anna per every rupee and part thereof.

Time at which payment should be made

In two equal instalments in advance in April and October every year.

(2) *How rates may be collected:*—The rates imposed by these rules shall be collected by the Municipality departmentally.

(3) *Remissions:*—Subject to the sanction Government remissions may be made to any extent by the Municipality on the recommendation of the Municipal Council, in cases in which the Municipal Council is satisfied that the recovery of the amount proposed for remission would entail undue hardship on a poor man.

(4) *Claims for refund when not entertainable:*—No claim for refund of any sum paid to the Municipality on account of rates on buildings or lands shall be entertained, unless application therefor is made in writing within ninety days, after the expiry of the year to which the claim relates.

(5) *Payment of refund when not to be made:*—No sum shall be refunded unless the person entitled to it applies for payment within three months of delivery to him of the notice of the refund having been duly authorised. In such notice the period within which the refund must be demanded shall be always stated.

(6) *Order for payment of refund to be written on the Bill Form:*—Every order for payment of a refund shall be written on a bill in the form given in Schedule 'A' and signed by the President.

(7) *Entry in the Assessment List on Sub-Division:*—Where any property is sub-divided on application being made to the Municipal Council intimating such sub-division the Municipal Council shall, unless they see any objection to the same, cause each sub-division to be entered in the assessment list as if it was a separate property.

(8) *How bills prepared and issued:*—All bills under Section 92 (1) shall be prepared from the assessment list and from information obtained by process in accordance with bye-laws framed under Section 48 (1) (i) and shall be issued under the signature of the President or other officer authorised by the President.

(9) *Suspension of process for recovery when notice of vacancy received:*—When a notice of vacancy has been received under Section 79 process for the recovery of the dues of the current year or instalment period may be suspended till final orders are passed on the notice.

10. *Owner should give notice of re-occupation:*—When an owner has given notice of vacancy, he shall also give notice in writing to the President within fifteen days of the date of subsequent re-occupation and failing this, he shall not be entitled to any refund, if it be found that his premises have been re-occupied during the year or instalment period.

11. *Notice Fee.*—For every notice of demand issued under sub-section (3) of Section 92 of the Act, fees shall be levied at the following rates :—

- (a) a fee of 0-1-0 if the amount due is less than Rs. 5.
- (b) a fee of 0-2-0 if the amount due is not less than Rs. 5 and not more than Rs. 10.
- (c) a fee of 0-4-0 if the amount due is not less than Rs. 10 and not more than Rs. 50.
- (d) a fee of 0-6-0 if the amount due is not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 100.
- (e) a fee of 0-8-0 if the amount due is not less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 100.

12. *Warrant fee.*—For every distraint made under sub-section (5) of Section 93 of the Act 1951, fee shall be levied at the following rates :—

If the amount distrained,		Rs. a.p.
Do	is less than Rs. 5	0-4-0
Do	is Rs. 5 and not more than Rs. 10	0-6-0
Do	is Rs. 10 and not more than „ 25	0-8-0
Do	is Rs. 25 and not more than „ 50	1-0-0
Do	is Rs. 50 and not more than „ 75	2-0-0
Do	is Rs. 75 and not more than „ 100	3-0-0
Do	is Rs. 100 and over	5-0-0

When peons are kept in charge of property distrained, an additional fee of four annas per.....for each day shall be levied.

13. *Maintenance.*—Rates as per statement noted below shall be charged for maintaining live stock distrained under sub-section (5)

Description of live-stock		for the supply cost/of fodder for each head of Live-stock per day or fraction of a day	
		Rs.	a. p.
1 Buffalo	...	1-0-0	0
2 Bull, bullocks, cow, horse	...	0-8-0	0
3 Calf, ass or pig	...	0-4-0	0
4 Ram, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	...	0-2-0	0

N.B.—Fodder includes watering each head of live-stock. Provided that no rate shall be charged when if owner of such live-stock pays the full amount of the Municipal dues and receives back such live-stock within 3 hours from the time of their seizure.

14. *Who may receive payment for municipality.*—

(a) The President, or Vice-President or Bill Collector or the clerk of the Municipal Office of Talkad are authorised to receive payment of all fees payable to municipality at any time and place. But the clerk of this municipality is authorised to receive municipal dues of all kinds in the Municipal Office during Office hours.

(b) For all sums paid on account of any tax or fees, a receipt stating the amount and the tax on account of which it has been paid shall be tendered by the person receiving the same.

15. *Under Section 46 (1) when municipal dues may be written off.*—

Arrears of tax may be written off as irrecoverable if, after it has been outstanding for at least a year, in the case of a sum less than Rs. 5 and three years in other cases, the Municipal Council is satisfied that processes for recovery have been pushed on with due promptness and diligence and that the sums due cannot be recovered within any reasonable time or by any legal process.

16. *Exemptions.*—(a) In the following cases no tax shall be levied :—

- (a) Any building or part of any building belonging to the Government of Mysore or the Central Government and used solely for public purposes and unused or intended to be used for residential purposes or for purposes of profit.
- (b) Any building or part of any building used as a place of public worship or used for a charitable purposes and not for residential purposes and also buildings or part of any building belonging to District Board.
- (c) Any building or part of a building used or intended for the occupation of the Rajpramukh of Mysore and other property belonging to Rajpramukh of Mysore.

Rule No. 2.

Rules for regulating the collection of the duty on transfers of immoveable property, the payment thereof to the Municipal Council, Talkad and the deduction of any expenses incurred by the Government in the collection thereof, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

1 The transfer duty imposed under sub-clause (xiii) of clause (b) of sections 61 and 65 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, on instruments of sale, gift and mortgage of immoveable property situated within the limits of Talkad Town Municipality when the levy of surcharge has been sanctioned by Government executed after the introduction of the above duty, shall be paid and recovered in the same manner and under the same procedure as the ordinary duty imposed on such instruments by the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900.

2 (i) Whenever any instrument referred to in Rule 1 is presented before the registering officer, he shall see whether the particulars referred to in section 27 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, are set forth separately in the instrument in respect of the property situated within the limits of Talkad Town Municipality as received by section 65 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

(ii) If the said particulars be not so separately set forth in any such instrument, the said officer must impound it and forward it to the nearest officer exercising powers of a Deputy Commissioner under section 40 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, calling his attention to section 64 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, as extended by section 65 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

3. (i) Every registering officer who registers any instrument referred to in Rule 1 shall keep an account of the duty paid in respect of each such instrument, showing separately, the duty imposed by the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900 and the transfer duty imposed by the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951. If the registering officer has jurisdiction over more than one municipality, separate accounts shall be maintained for each municipality. In these accounts, the duty recovered by other registering officers in respect of properties situated in the respective Town Municipalities, shall also be included.

(ii) The said accounts shall be consolidated quarterly, under the orders of the Inspector-General of Registration and each quarterly consolidated account shall be sent by him to the Accountant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, within two months after the close of the quarter.

4 If in any case, it be impossible to recover the full duty payable on any instrument referred to in Rule 1, then only such portion of the duty realised on such instrument as is in excess of duty imposed by the Mysore Stamp Act, 1900, shall be treated in the said accounts as duty imposed by section 65 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

5 The Accountant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, shall, within three months after the close of each quarter, arrange to pay the President of the Municipal Council concerned so much of the duty shown in the said consolidated accounts as represents the transfer duty imposed by section 65 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

6 A commission of one per cent shall be paid to the State Government for the collection of transfer duty and the same shall be deducted before payment of the amount due under these rules to the Municipal Council concerned.

Rule No. 3.

Model Rules for the levy and recovery of stand fees under Section 61(h) (v) of the Act on buses arriving at the Bus Stands established or maintained by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

1 A fee of annas four per bus per day shall be levied on every bus arriving at the Bus Stand established or maintained by the Municipal Council, as prescribed in

2 The fee shall be collected departmentally and the Municipal employee in charge of the Bus stand shall give the person paying the fee a proper receipt showing the amount received, date and hour of payment and the registration number and/or other identifying particulars of the vehicle.

3 The Municipal employee in charge of the Bus stand shall be bound to maintain a proper account of the daily collections and of the traffic passing through the stand and it shall be produced for inspection whenever called for by the President, Vice-president or the Executive Officer.

4 No exemption from payment of fees shall be allowed in respect of any bus.

5 No refund of the stand fee recovered shall be made under any circumstances.

Rule No. 4.

Model Bye-laws for the numbering and registration of vehicles liable to taxation in the Town Municipalities framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

1 Any person who is the owner of a carriage, bicycle or Tricycle liable to taxation in this Municipality shall register such carriage, bicycle or tricycle at the Municipal Office within thirty days of these bye-laws coming into possession of such carriage, bicycle or tricycle. He shall also, when he continues to be in possession of such carriage, bicycle or tricycle renew the registration at the said office either for the half-year within thirty days from 1st April or thirty-one days from 1st October or for a year within thirty days from 1st April each year.

Explanation No. 1.—"Owner" means in these bye-laws includes the person in charge of possession for the time being of the carriage, bicycle or tricycle.

Explanation No. 2.—"Carriage" means any wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse, bullock or other animals or pushed or pulled by a man, but does not include tricycles constructed for use by children below the age of twelve years and perambulators.

2 The above registration shall be made on payment of the yearly or half-yearly tax on such carriage, bicycle or tricycle as prescribed under the rules in force in this Municipality as per schedule.

3 A disc bearing the register number shall be issued free of cost, to each carriage, bicycle or tricycle thus registered. In the event of the disc being lost, a duplicate will be issued on payment of a fee of annas eight. In the case of carriages, the numbers will be painted prominently thereon.

4 No carriage, bicycle or tricycle thus registered shall be used without its number disc being conspicuously attached to it or the number being prominently painted thereon.

5 Any person who contravenes any of the foregoing bye-laws shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rupees fifty.

SCHEDULE,

Kind of vehicles	Yearly	Rate
		Rs. a. p.
1 For every two wheeled vehicle with springs or constructed to be drawn by one or more horse, bull, or bullocks and Buffaloes ...	E	4 0 0
2 For every Motor car or bus or lorry ...	B	10 0 0
3 For every cart or other vehicle without springs ...	B	2 0 0
4 For every bicycle or tricycle ...	B	2 0 0

(i) The tax will be collected by Municipality departmentally in the month of April or October every year.

(ii) Health cess will be additional levy as per rules.

Rule No. 5.

Model Rules for the levy and recovery of a lighting tax under Section 61(b) (x) of the Act by the Town Municipal Council, 1951, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

1 A lighting tax at a rate of two per centum shall be levied on the rental value of lands and buildings by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

2 The tax will be collected in advance in two half-yearly instalments in the months of April and October of each year, in the same manner and by the same agency as is entrusted with the collection of taxes on buildings and lands within the Municipal area.

3 A receipt will be given for the tax paid and no refund of the tax so paid shall be made under any circumstances unless it is shown as a double payment for the same period.

Rule No. 6.

Bye-laws framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad for the levy of Toll on vehicles entering the limits of Municipality, Talkad, in accordance with Section 48 (1) (z) of the Mysore Town Municipality's Act of 1951.

1 The Municipal Council shall establish toll-gates for the purpose of collecting tolls on the several routes leading into the town and notify the location of such toll-gates.

2 The toll-gates shall be called the Talkad Town Municipal Toll-gates.

3 No vehicles liable to the payment of toll, shall enter into the Municipal limits except by one of the Toll-gates described here under :

SCHEDULE.

Name of route	Octroi ookad on route.
1 Talkad Mudnakadore Road	... Talkad-Mudnakadore gate.
2 Talkad-Malangi Road	... Talkad-Malangi gate
3 Talkad-Hemmige Road	... Talkad-Hemmige gate
4 Talkad-Kurbolenhundi Road	... Talkad-Kurbolenhundi gate
5 Talkad-Vijapur Road	... Talkad-Vijapur gate
6 Talkad-Kukkur Road	... Talkad-Kukkur gate
7 Talkad-Kaliyur Road	... Talkad-Kaliyur gate

4 The Municipal Council shall have power to change, add to or combine the existing toll-gate if they consider that such a course is necessary for the proper collection of tolls. Every such change, addition or combination shall be notified in the limits of the Municipality.

5 No toll shall be levied on through traffic. The time limit for through traffic from one end to other end of the Town shall be one hour.

6 Every person or owner who is for the time being in possession or use of any vehicle shall be bound to stop at the first toll-gate of entry into the town limit through which he desires to pass.

7 Every such person or owner in possession for the time being of any vehicle shall be bound to give all necessary and true information for the ascertainment of levy and collection of toll, to the person in charge of such toll-gates.

8 If on such information, the person in charge of the toll-gate considers that the owner or user of any bus, etc., is liable to pay toll, such owner or user shall pay such tolls at the prescribed rates. But if he considers that the owner or user is entitled to exemption, after looking into the pass or permit, if any, the person in charge of the toll shall permit him to proceed.

9 *Penalties.*—Any person who violates or commits breach of the above bye-laws shall render himself liable before a Magistrate to a fine which may extend to Rupees twenty.

Rule No. 7.

Model rules for the levy and recovery of Toll under section 61 (b) (iii) of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 on vehicles entering the limits of Town Municipality at Talkad.

1. Tolls at the rates mentioned in schedule shall be levied upon the vehicles specified therein entering the the Municipality and shall be paid on demand.

2. The person in charge of the Toll-gate shall give the person paying the Toll a proper receipt showing the amount received, the date and hour of payment of the description of marks of identification of the vehicles.

3. *Exceptions*.—In the following cases of vehicles no toll shall be levied.—

- (i) Municipal President or other Municipal employee drawing cycle allowance discharge of Municipal duties by maintaining a vehicle.
- (ii) Tricycle used by children.

4. Toll shall be levied only once in respect of each vehicle passing through the Toll-gates of Municipality on any day counted from sunrise to sunrise irrespective of the number of times the vehicle enters the Municipality or the different gates by which it enters.

5. The person in charge of the Toll-gate shall be bound to maintain a proper account of the daily collections and the traffic passing through the Toll-gate and it must be produced on inspection whenever called upon by the President or the Vice-President of the Municipality.

6. Any person may before the expiry of the period mentioned in the permit apply in writing to the President for renewal of the permit.

7. Whenever a person who has compounded for a definite period desires to discontinue to run his vehicle within the period he may apply for the refund of the balance of money, if any, paid by him in advance and on reasonable cause being shown the President may refund the excess amount, if any, paid by him provided that no refund shall be allowed for a sum less than one-third of the aggregate amount due in the period in which the composition is effected. All applications for such refund shall be presented within fifteen days from the date of such discontinuance after the lapse of which any such claim shall not be considered under any circumstances whatsoever.

REFUND D.

8. Any person from whom Toll has been recovered unauthorisedly or in cases of the amounts prescribed in respect of any particular vehicle may apply, in writing, along with the receipt to the President of the Municipality for the refund of the amount paid within one month of the payment of such Toll. Thereupon the President may have the claim investigated and disposed off.

GENERAL.

9. If the right of collection of Toll has been framed out, the composition fee collected by the President should be held at the credit of the collector and adjusted towards his dues in the final instalment in the year.

SCHEDULE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. On every motor bus as defined in the Motor Vehicles Rules or Motor Lorry.	2	0	0
2. On every Motor Car	1	0	0
3. On every two-wheeled carriage on springs other than Jataka.	0	4	0
4. On every Jataka laden	0	2	0
5. On every Jataka unladen	0	1	0
6. On every cart drawn by bullocks or buffaloes laden	0	4	0
7. On every cart drawn by bullocks or buffaloes unladen	0	2	0
8. On every cart drawn by single bullock or buffalo, horse, pony, if laden.	0	2	0
9. On every cart drawn by single bullock or buffalo, horse, pony, if not laden.	0	1	0

Rule No. 8.

Bye-laws for regulating sanitation and conservancy framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad, in accordance with Section 48 (1) (n) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

1. Every privy or latrine that is to be constructed in the Municipal limits should conform to the daily removal system only.

2. The owner or occupier shall construct a new privy, if there is not one, within a reasonable time fixed by the President.

The privies under pit-system, if any, in the private premises should be changed into the daily removal system within a reasonable time fixed by the President.

4. The opening of the privy should always be towards the conservancy lane and should be constructed according

to the approved plan and after obtaining a license from the President or the Officer authorised by him.

5. The opening of the privy should be capable of daily removal from outside through the conservancy lane and should be provided with good shutters or trap doors so as to close the opening completely.

6. All trap doors or shutters for the privies should be preferably made of iron plate not less than one-eighth of an inch in thickness, soaked in tar both the sides. The shutters to the trap doors should be fixed so tight to the door frame that no flies or any other disease carrying insects have an access.

7. The sides and floor of the chamber of the receptacle shall be constructed of hard smooth stones or brick works plastered with cement, or other non-absorbant material and the floor shall be so slope that any liquid discharged on it shall rapidly and easily flow to the outlet.

8. Every privy shall be provided with a movable receptacle to receive night-soil.

9. Arrangements must be made for the separation of urine from faecal matter.

10. The owner or occupier of any land on which there is a privy, must shut out such privy by sufficient roof and enclosure by non-combustible material or by wall from the view of persons passing by or resident in the neighbourhood.

11. The flooring inside the latrine must be made impervious by cement concrete and plastered with cement or by flooring with Cuddapah or burnt slabs with neat cement pointings so that water and other watery substance may not accumulate inside.

12. Every privy should be so constructed that the bottom of the receptacle for night-soil, urine or oblation water, shall be at a level at least two feet above the ground level.

13. Every person who shall construct a new privy should construct the same in such a way that the night-soil receptacle shall be at a distance of 10 feet from any public road or place of public resort, 20 feet away from any kitchen, 25 feet from any place used as human habitation and 60 feet from any well, tank or stream, the water of which is used for drinking purposes, provided that where the maintenance of any such distance is absolutely impossible, the President, may, if he thinks no injury to health is likely to result from the proposed position of a privy, sanction the reduction of such distance down to half that prescribed above.

14. A pucca drain with cement concrete and plastered with cement with proper slope must be constructed and the water of the privy should be left into the conservancy drain through a drain.

15. Any person infringing these bye-laws is liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

Rule No. 9.

Model Bye-Laws regulating Sanitation and Conservancy under Section 48 (1) (n) of the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

1 No person shall deposit tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees, thatch or night soil in Municipal bins. Any person who contravenes this bye-law shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to five rupees.

2 No person shall dry any 'bratties' or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards of compound walls and any person who contravenes this bye-law shall on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

3 No person shall ease himself either in the vicinity or outside or in any part of any public latrine other than in the trench made for the purpose. Any person who contravenes this bye-law shall be punished with fine which may extend to two rupees.

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Bye-Laws for the collection of octroi framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad, in accordance with Section 48 (1) (k) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

1 The Octroi limits for the purposes of collecting octroi shall be the Municipal limits.

2 No article liable to octroi shall be brought within the Municipal limits except by one of the high roads and the cross roads specified in the Schedule No. I enclosed.

3 (a) The octroi posts at which such goods shall be liable to inspection shall be the Ookads on the high roads as well as the cross roads specified in the schedule, the bonded warehouse and the Railway Station. And every person bringing dutiable goods within the Municipal area shall report the fact at the first of such posts on the route by which they are brought. All officials of the Octroi Department not below the rank of a Mutsaddi are authorised to inspect the contents of any conveyance or package under Section 85 of the Town Municipalities Act, 1931.

(b) All persons driving vehicles shall stop them at the Octroi posts when entering the Town Municipal limits (whenever required to do so by the octroi staff) for the purposes of examining and searching articles liable to octroi.

(c) Breach of clause (b) of this bye-law shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

4 A table showing the articles on which octroi is leviable shall be open to the inspection of any person at the Municipal office and copies thereof shall be supplied without any charge to any person requiring the same. Such table shall also be affixed in a conspicuous place at every post or office at which octroi is levied.

Grant of Licenses for the Sale of Certain Articles.

5 The conditions on or subject to which licenses for sale of articles liable to octroi may be granted shall be as follows :—

Octroi License of Wholesale Dealers.

(1) That the license shall be in force only till the 31st March 19.....and that it shall be shown to any octroi officer when he shall lawfully call for the same.

(2) That due written notice of the despatch of all consignments of.....to the licensee's address and probable date of arrival within Municipal limits be given to the officer in charge of the Town Bonded warehouses, that these goods be brought within the Municipal limits between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and by any of the public high roads and cross roads described in the schedule or by railway, and that the parties in charge report themselves to the first ookad reached within Municipal limits, a peon from which will accompany the consignment to the Bonded Warehouse and that the importers or persons in charge of the consignment shall be bound to answer truly all lawful questions put by the Octroi Mutsaddi or the officer in charge of the Town Bonded Warehouse.

(3) That all Octroi articles attempted to be introduced within Municipal limits after 6 P.M. and before 6 A.M. or by any other than the public roads described in the said schedule or by the railway, will be considered as contraband and treated accordingly.

(4) That the article subject to octroi duty mentioned above shall not be introduced into the premises of the licensee or place of business without payment of octroi thereon.

(5) That when by the licensee the licensee is authorised to vend (goods to be specified by the Municipality) in any form, an account in the accompanying form shall be kept by the licensee of all stock of (goods to be specified by the Municipality) imported and disposed of either by sale within the Town or exported beyond the Municipal limits and that such account shall be open to the inspection of any Octroi officer above the grade of a peon and shall be submitted to the officer in charge of the Bonded Warehouse on the 15th of every month for verification.

(6) That no dutiable articles intended for consumption in the Town of Talkad, shall, under any circumstances, be allowed to be deposited by the licensee in any of the villages immediately beyond Municipal limits.

(7) That the license shall not be transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and that no persons except such as are named herein shall have power to act under it.

(8) That the licensee shall deposit Rs. 100 as security for the due observance of the conditions of the license, the whole or part of it being forfeited as the President may direct for breach of any of the conditions of the license.

Octroi License by Retail Dealers.

6 (1) That the premises of the licensee may be inspected by any octroi officer at any time in the manner prescribed by the bye-laws.

(2) That in respect of all.....in the said premises whether purchased or sold by the licensee the octroi duty shall have been paid and the.....shall have been purchased at the Bonded Warehouse or from a duly licensed wholesale dealer.

(3) That no.....shall be stored or sold in any other place than licensed premises and any.....found in an unlicensed premises is liable to be contraband and dealt with accordingly.

(4) That the license shall be in force only for 12 months Viz from 1st April 19.....to 31st March 19.....and that it shall be exhibited to any octroi officer when he shall lawfully call for the same.

(5) That the license shall not be transferred by sale, gifts, mortgage or otherwise and that no persons except such as are named in the license shall have the power to act under it.

(6) The licensee shall within fifteen days from date of issue of the license to have a sign-board put up in a conspicuous part of the premises occupied by him with the following inscription legibly painted thereon in Kannada and English :—

Number of license.....

Name.....

License to sell.....

(7) That the licensee shall deposit Rs. 10 as security for the due observance of the conditions of the license, the whole or part of it being forfeited as the President may direct for the breach of any of the conditions of the license.

(8) That the licensee shall be liable to suspension or forfeiture for breach of any of the conditions of the octroi bye-laws.

Refunds.

7 On all articles on which octroi duty has been paid and which are subsequently exported by the original importer himself beyond the Municipal limits without breaking bulk refunds shall, subject to the following rules, be granted at the rates originally charged at the time of import :—

(i) On timber imported and re-exported in log within six months from the date on which octroi was levied ;

(ii) On piece-goods within three months from the date on which octroi was levied ;

(iii) All other articles within one month from the date on which octroi was levied :

Provided that no refund shall be granted of any sum less than one rupee.

8. Any person claiming refund under the above bye-laws shall produce the goods to be exported at the Central Octroi Office together with the original receipt for octroi duty paid thereon and an application for refund prepared in triplicate in the form annexed to these bye-laws. He shall fill up columns 1 to 10 of the application signing and dating the same, before he presents at the Octroi Office, he shall also produce for record in the office a certified copy of the invoice as per which duty was paid on the article at the time of its import.

9. Any person who has been exempted under Rule 6 of the Octroi Rules from production of goods at the Octroi office on import shall, subject to the same conditions, be exempted from the production of goods to be exported.

10. The officer in charge of the Octroi Office on being satisfied as to the identity of the goods produced with those for which receipt has been granted or the validity of the claim, shall fill up columns 11 to 15 and the coupon and hand over the form to the exporter along with a certificate in the Form annexed.

11. All goods exported under such pass and also all goods exported under free export pass under Rule No. 13 of the Octroi Rules shall be produced by the exporter at the octroi post of exit.

12. The octroi subordinate in charge of the post of exit shall satisfy himself that the goods produced as being covered by the pass correspond with the entries in the pass presented with them.

13. If the goods are being exported otherwise than by rail and if the consignment appears to be duly covered by the pass, he shall retain the coupon after due endorsement, of the particulars specified on the reverse of the form. Otherwise he shall retain the pass and shall report the circumstances forthwith for the orders of his immediate superior. If the goods are under a free export pass, and do not appear to agree with the particulars given therein they shall be detained until the orders of his superior are received.

14. If the goods are for export by rail the octroi subordinate in charge of the station of exit shall retain the pass pending production of a railway receipt for the goods covered by the pass. Upon production of the railway receipt, if after due enquiry the said octroi subordinate is satisfied that the goods produced are covered by the pass and also by the railway receipt in question, he will then endorse on the reverse of the form and also on the coupon, the number and date of the railway receipt and will return the form retaining the coupon subject to the disposal in the prescribed course of business.

15. In all cases in which refunds are claimed the triplicate pass duly endorsed, as provided by bye-laws 13 and 14 respectively must be produced at the Central Octroi Office by the person keeping the refund and if after due check the officer in charge is satisfied that a refund of octroi covered by such passes is duly payable, he shall forthwith pay the same to the person presenting the triplicate pass.

16. Every importer of dutiable articles, shall, if called upon by a requisition in writn gsigned by the President with in three months of such import, account for the articles received by him by producing either a permit obtained in token of payment of octroi duty or any export pass in proof of having exported the whole or part of the articles so received or otherwise.

17. Any person importing or exporting dutiable articles who infringes the above bye-laws shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees.

Municipality of Talkad.

Form of application for refund of octroi on goods exported from the Municipality.

To be filled up by the Exporter.

Designation of goods	Quantity Number and value.	Name of Exporter with address in full.	Name of person presenting this application with address in full.	Place to which goods are exported.	Name of the consignee with address in full.	Name of Ooked at which the goods are exported	Date and hour at which goods are to be exported.	Means of conveyance	Particulars of packages, e.g., No. of bags, baskets, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

To be filled up by verifying Officer.

Coupon

Deduction to be made from the quantity, number or value of goods.	Why deducted	Net quantity, value or Number.	Rate of octroi	Amount of refund	Application No.
11	12	13	14	15	16

I intend exporting the goods mentioned above from this Municipality. Please refund the duty thereon to.....
.....who is my authorised agent.

Signature of Exporter or his authorised representative.

Endorsement by verifying Officer.

I have, as far as possible, examined the goods mentioned in this application and made entries in columns 11 to 15. I have this day.....at.....A.M./P.M. satisfied myself that they agree with the details of the application.

Signature of verifying Officer.

Endorsement by the Mutsaddi at the Ookad of export.

I certify that the goods numbering / weighing..... mentioned in this application passed out of the Municipal limits in my presence on.....at.....

(Counterfoil) Signature of Mutsaddi at Export Ookad.

(Counterfoil) certified that the goods mentioned in this application have actually passed out of Municipal limits in my presence on.....at.....

Signature of Mutsaddi at Export Ookad.

REPORT OF REFUND CLERK.

Checked and agreed with the Refund Ledger (the Exporter has produced Railway Receipt No.....in proof of export).

Signature of Refund Clerk.

Order of Disbursing Officer.

Pay Rs. a. p.

Date..... Signature.

Payee's Acknowledgment.

I acknowledge receipt of the amount entered in the payment order, namely, Rs. a. p.

Dated..... Signature of payee.

Name of Route

Octroi Ookad on the Route

Rules for the levy of and recovery of octroi framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad in accordance with section 61 (h) IV of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

1 Talkad—Mudakadore Road ...	Talkad—Mudakadore Gate
2 Talkad—Malangi Road ...	Talkad—Malangi Gate
3 Talkad—Hemmegi Road ...	Talkad—Hemmegi Gate
4 Talkad—Kurbolenhundi Road ...	Talkad—Kurbolenhundi Gate
5 Talkad—Vijapur Road ...	Talkad—Vijapur Gate
6 Talkad—Kukkur Road ...	Talkad—Kukkur Gate
7 Talkad—Kaliyur Road ...	Talkad—Kaliyur Gate

MYSORE TOWN MUNICIPALITIES OCTROI RULES.

Octroi shall be levied in respect of animals or goods or both specified in the schedule to these rules at the rates noted against each (the items of the schedule and the rates to be specified by the Talkad Municipal Council concerned is enclosed.

Rule No. 11.

Bye-Laws regulating the disposal of carcasses of dead animals framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad in accordance with Section 48 (1) (p) of the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1951.

Bye-Laws for Regulating the disposal of Carcasses.

1 In these bye-laws, "animal" means Buffalo, Bull, Bullock, Cow, Horse, Mule, Calf, Donkey, Goat, Sheep or Dog.

2 Except the places set apart by the Municipality for the purpose of disposal of carcasses of dead animals, no other place within the Municipal limits shall be used for such purpose.

3 Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall make a report of the death to the Health Inspector of the Division, and shall, within six hours of its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense without cutting it up to any one of the places set apart for the burial of dead animals by the Municipality and bury them in that place or apply to the Health Inspector of the Division for the removal and disposal of the carcass otherwise. In the case of an application to the Health Inspector, the applicant shall along with the application, pay in advance the charges for the removal and disposal of such carcass prescribed in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Description	Charges Rs. a. p.	Per Carcass
Buffalo ...	1 0 0	Do
Bullock or Bull ...	1 0 0	Do
Cow ...	1 0 0	Do
Horse ...	1 0 0	Do
Mule ...	0 12 0	Do
Calf ...	0 8 0	Do
Donkey ...	0 6 0	Do
Goat ...	0 4 0	Do
Sheep ...	0 4 0	Do
Dog ...	0 4 0	Do

4 Every person who becomes aware that a carcass of a dead animal is lying uncared for in any place within the limits of the Municipality other than the place set apart under Bye-law 1, shall forthwith report the fact to the President or the Vice-President or the Health Inspector.

5 The President or Vice-President or the Health Inspector may in his discretion, require the carcass of any animal dying of any infectious disease to be burnt and every person who is the owner of such animal or in charge thereof shall comply with such orders.

6 The skins, horns, hoofs and bones of any animal may be removed before burial, provided that such removal takes place at the place so set apart for the burial and provided that the animal has not died of any infectious disease.

7 No carcass of any dead animal shall be eaten or removed or handed over to any one for the purpose of eating.

8 Whoever infringes any of the provisions of these bye-laws shall be punished with fine not exceeding rupees fifty.

2. The Octroi shall be paid at the time of import of the animals or the goods to the Octroi Mutsaddi in-charge of the Octroi Ookad. In case of disagreement as to the amount of octroi duty payable by the Importer of goods imported within the octroi limits the Mutsaddi in-charge of the Ookad shall cause the importer to take the goods before the President or Vice-President or the Executive Officer, for the settlement of the duty to be paid.

3. When the goods have been examined at the octroi Ookads, a pass in duplicate for such of the goods as are liable to octroi duty shall be furnished to the importer by the Octroi Mutsaddi. On receiving such pass, the importer shall forthwith bring the taxable goods to the Central Octroi Office, accompanied by a peon; provided that, if the duty to which the goods are liable does not exceed five rupees the Octroi Mutsaddi, may receive such duty and give to the importer a permit showing the nature and quantity of the goods and the duty received; Provided also that in the case of goods imported by railway, the Inspector or other officer-in-charge of the Octroi post at the Railway Station may, in the same manner, receive duty not exceeding five rupees.

4. When goods accompanied by a pass as aforesaid are brought to the Central Office, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in-charge of the Octroi Office. Upon ascertainment of the amount of octroi payable on the goods the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive permit for the removal of the goods or shall deposit the same in the Octroi Office. When the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in-charge of the Central Octroi Office for the removal of the goods showing the quantity of weight of the goods, the duty paid in respect thereof and the date of payment. The fact of the receipt shall also be noted on each copy of the duplicate pass, one copy of which shall be filed in the office and one copy returned to the octroi post from which it was received. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once, he shall do so only after obtaining a free export pass subjecting the goods to the escort of an octroi subordinate.

5. With a view to facilitating the appraisalment of the value of goods when the tax is assessed on value, the importer may be called upon to produce the invoice of the goods for the inspection of the officer in-charge of the Central Octroi Office. Whenever the invoice produced by an Importer is in a language other than English or Kannada, he shall produce a true copy of such invoice translated into English or Kannada and verified by the importer.

In case the importer does not produce an invoice he shall give a declaration in writing regarding the quantity, number, weight, value, etc., of the article, for clearance of octroi duty. Should the importer fail or refuse to produce the invoice or if the invoice or the declaration produced appears to the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office to be false or unduly low, the value of the goods shall be assessed by the officer in charge of the Central Octroi Office at current rates and octroi levied accordingly.

*Explanation :—*When the appraisalment of the value of goods is made on the basis of the invoice, the value shall include all expenses such as packing charges, freight charges, cart-hire, etc. less trade discount shown in the invoice.

6. With the previous approval of the President, in each case, any carrying agent through whom goods are imported on behalf of persons resident within the Municipality or any whole-sale importer may on depositing as security such amount not being less than Rs. 250 as may be fixed by the President, be exempted from producing the goods imported by him, or through his agency for inspection at the Central Octroi Office provided that he makes arrangements satisfactory to the President for the supply to the Municipal Council of correct and detailed lists of all such goods with the names of the consignees in each case. Every such agent shall be responsible to the extent of his deposit for the payment of octroi on all goods which may have left his premises without octroi having been paid :

Provided that the President may at any time cancel such exemption by giving notice in writing to such agent or importer and return to him the amount of his deposit or such portion thereof, as may remain to his credit or may in any case require such agent or importer to produce any such goods for inspection at the Central Octroi Office.

Every deposit holder under this bye-law shall submit on or before the 3rd of every month the stock accounts of the previous month for verification of the dutiable articles.

Deposit Room-Central Octroi Office (Bonded Warehouse)

7. The Municipal Council shall provide a Bonded warehouse in the Central Octroi Office for the custody of goods which may be deposited under Rule 3 of the Octroi Rules.

8. The Bonded Warehouse shall be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays authorised by the President. Arrangements shall, however, be made by the Officer in charge of the Octroi Office for dealing with perishable articles such as betel leaves on such days.

9. Any importer depositing goods in the Bonded Warehouse shall, unless the officer in charge of the Octroi office has previously by weighing, counting or appraising ascertained the amount of octroi payable thereon give a declaration in the form appended (Schedule No. 2) of the description, weight, quantity and if necessary of the value of the goods.

10. A receipt in the form appended (Schedule No. 3) shall be given by the officer in charge of the Central Octroi for all the goods deposited in the Bonded Warehouse and a Register of all such goods shall be maintained.

11. The receipt given by the Octroi Department for depositing the goods should be returned before taking delivery of the articles to which it refers, otherwise the officer in charge of the Central Octroi office may refuse to deliver the articles.

12. If the depositor does not himself take delivery of the articles deposited in the Octroi office, he must endorse on the receipt a request for delivery to the person to whom he wishes it to be made and if the receipt is not produced the delivery of the goods may at the discretion of the officer in charge of the Octroi Office be withheld until the person entitled in his opinion to receive the same has given an indemnity to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Octroi Office.

13. Any person who has deposited goods in the bonded Warehouse may break bulk or change the packing thereof on application to the officer in charge of the warehouse or may, on paying full duty thereon, import such goods into the Municipal limits covered by a permit or may export such goods immediately after the receipt into the Octroi office free covered by an Export Pass subject to the escort of an Octroi Subordinate; provided that new packages covered by such pass shall if possible, before they are taken from the warehouse be stamped by the officer in charge, so as to show that they are under deposit.

The export pass shall be in triplicate, the original being retained by the officer in charge of the Warehouse, and the duplicate and triplicate delivered to the exporter.

14. No goods shall be allowed to leave the warehouse until storage fee has been paid thereon under the following rules :—

(a) Goods shall be allowed to remain 24 hours free of charge counted from sunrise to sunrise.

(b) After that period single rates as in the following table shall be charged for seven days or portion thereof.

Table						
*		*		*		
Full bag	...	B	1 0 0	...		per day
Half bag	...	B	0 8 0	...		per day
One tin	...	B	1 0 0	...		per day

(c) Double these rates shall be charged after seven days, provided that the President, may, in his discretion, allow a reduction in, or exemption from, such double rates.

(d) The date of admission and removal of goods shall reckon as one day and Sundays and closed holidays shall not be taken into account in reckoning the date from which fees under each class shall be payable. When delay is caused by the inability of the officer in charge of the deposit room to examine and pass the goods, such delay shall not be reckoned.

15. The President may permit any wholesale dealer to occupy a room in the Bonded warehouse for the storing of dutiable articles intended for sale to retail dealers in the Municipality and may make such rules regarding the occupation of such rooms as may from time to time be found necessary.

16. When goods stored by the wholesale dealer in the Bonded Warehouse under the above rule are issued on payment of duty, such allowance may be made on the original weight on account of reduction of weight owing to driage or wastage as may from time to time be fixed by the President.

17. All perishable commodities remaining uncleared or unclaimed after 48 hours shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the warehouse. All other goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than three months shall be sold in like manner, provided that, before selling such goods notice of that fact shall be posted for seven days at the Bonded Warehouse and at the Municipal Office and provided that goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

18. When any goods are sold under Rule 17 of the Octroi Rules, the sale proceeds shall be credited to the Municipal Funds, in payment, of duty and storage fees due in respect thereof, provided that if the amount realised by the sale exceeds the amount so due, the balance shall be kept in deposit for one year and any claims, for such balance received during that time shall be duly considered by the President. At the expiry of one year, or after all claims received during that period have been duly disposed off, the balance shall be credited to the Municipal Funds. No claims shall be admitted after the said period of one year, except by special permission of the Council.

19. The Municipal Council shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused to goods deposited in the deposit room while such goods are being passed into or out of the deposit room or while they remain therein unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the deposit room keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

20. Any person may, with the sanction of the President be permitted to use any place as of Bonded Warehouse on payment of the cost of such establishment and subject to such conditions, as may, in each case, be fixed by the President.

21. *Exemptions.*—In the following cases no octroi shall be levied,—

(Here cases to be specified by the concerned Municipality.)

22. A receipt in the prescribed form shall be given for payments made.

(Here enter the schedule—the rates and items shall be specified by the Municipal Council concerned).

SCHEDULE.

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SCHEDULE II

.....
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.....
.....
.....

SCHEDULE No. II.

The Officer-in-charge of the Octroi Office, Town Municipality of Talkad.

Please receive the undermentioned goods and deposit them in the Koti.

Name of Depositor	Description of articles deposited	No. of packages	Distinguishing marks, if any	Weight	Measurement	Quantity	Value	Remarks
				Mds.	Srs.	C.	C.	ft. in.

I do hereby certify that I have satisfied myself that the entries as made by me above are correct and that I am fully aware of the provisions of Rule Nos. 10 to 14, 16, 17 and 18 relating to the deposit.

Witness.— Signature of the Depositor.

Signature..... Address.—

Date..... Date.....

SCHEDULE No. III.

Octroi Office or Bonded Warehouse..... Town Municipality, Talkad, Received for deposit the undermentioned goods from.....

Receipt No.	Consignment No. and date	Goods despatch note No.	Name and description of article	Number of article	Remarks
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No.	Articles	Maximum Rate	Remarks
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Cocoanut fresh	0 8 4	Per hundred
2	Do dry	0 6 0	Per maund
3	Betal leaves	0 0 1	Per hundred
4	Sugar	0 4 0	Per maund
5	Sheep or Goat	0 1 6	Per head
6	Tobacco raw	0 8 0	Per Maund. Inclusive tobacco, products dust sticks.
7	Kerosene Oil	0 2 0	Per tin of four gallons.
8	Piece goods	1 9 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
9	Areca nut	0 2 0	Per bag of five maunds.
10	Cocoanut Oil, Linseed Oil, Honge Oil, Castrol Oil, Vegetable Oil.	0 2 0	Per tin or part thereof
11	Diesel Oil and Other Mineral Oil.	0 2 0	Do
12	Cement	0 0 6	Per maund.
13	Tiles (Magalore, or similar pattern) including flooring tiles.	1 9 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
14	Iron and Steel or articles made therefrom including Machinery parts.	1 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
15	Alloys in any shape or articles manufactured out of Metals, machinery or part thereof.	1 9 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
16	Beedies	0 2 0	Per thousand.
17	Cigarettes	0 4 0	Per thousand.
18	Gunny bags	0 0 1	Per bag.
19	Cuddapah Slabs	0 9 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
20	Coffee and Tea	1 9 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
21	Teak and Honne in logs	0 1 8	Per C.ft.
22	Teak and Honne Sawn	0 1 6	Per C.ft.
23	Block Wood in logs	0 1 0	Per C.ft.
24	Do Sawn	0 1 3	Per C.ft.
25	Other kinds of Timber in logs.	0 0 9	Per C.ft.
26	Do Sawn	0 1 8	Per C.ft.
27	Wheat and Wheat Flour, Mida Flour and other Wheat Products.	0 4 0	Per bag of 196 lbs. or fraction thereof.
28	Cotton Seeds	0 1 0	Per bag of 100 seers or fractions.
29	Groundnuts and Groundnut Seeds.	0 1 0	Do
30	Match Boxes	0 1 0	Per Gross or fraction thereof.
31	Jagery	0 2 0	Per maund.
32	Ghee per Maund	0 8 0	Do
33	Country Butter	0 8 0	Do
34	Oats	1 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
35	Oil Seeds	0 4 0	Per candy of 160 seers.
36	Burnt lime Chunnam	0 4 0	Per cart load.
37	Soaps of all kinds including soap-flakes, Shaving Sticks, Shaving cream, Liquid Soap and the like.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
38	Confectionery including all kinds of manufactured sweets, peppermints and Chocol. te.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
39	Glass ware (Glass Sheets, Plates, Cups, Tumblers, Jars, Mirrors, glass Chimneys, Bulbs, Bottles, Tools, Lens, Tubs, articles partly made of glass bangles and other glass articles.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
40	Porcelain articles and China cups, etc.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
41	Battery and cells including Electric Torches.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
42	Toilet Snows, Creams, Hair Oil, Vaseline, Brilliantine and all kinds of Pomade and Perfumary and the like.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
43	Biscuits of all varieties and kinds.	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
44	Tooth Paste and Powder	2 0 0	Per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

Rule No. 13.

Bye-Laws prescribing the fees to be charged for the temporary occupation of or the erection of temporary structures on public streets or for projections over public streets, etc., framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad, in accordance with section 46 (1) (i) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

Octroi Clerk.

(i) Deposit of goods for materials temporarily on lands in the Municipal Council.

Officer-in-charge of Octroi Office or Bonded/Warehouse.

1. The fees chargeable for the use or occupation of any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council for the deposit of goods or materials shall be calculated at the rate of Re. 1-0-0 per month per square foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

2. The following is the scale of fees for the unauthorised occupation of different kinds:—

- (a) For awnings four annas per square foot per month.
- (b) For temporary archways across roads Re. 1-0-0 per day for each arch on each Road.
- (c) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scales mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Act for the recovery of Municipal claims.
- (c) Occupation of public streets for vending fruits, etc.

3. In such streets or public roads as may be specified and in such parts of the same as may be set apart by the Municipal Council, a fee of eight annas per day shall be levied for the temporary occupation of a public street for the sale of articles, e.g., vegetables, fruits, silk and cotton goods or ware, betel leaf, head-loads of firewood, etc., provided that the President may allow the temporary occupation of the public street in such manner as not to inconvenience the public and may order the levy of a fee not exceeding... annas per square yard per month.

4. Any person who takes out a licence for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a licence for the excess so occupied shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of annas eight per month per superficial foot of the area so occupied. This amount shall be recoverable according to the procedure laid down in Section 92 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

II. Regarding the erection of pendals or other public structures on public streets.

5. No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage shall be erected in any street, land or public thoroughfare, without the written permission from the President. On receipt of an application for permission to put up such structures, specifying the situation, size and other particulars a licence will be issued by the President, if he sees no objection thereto, on such conditions as he may think necessary to provide to ensure public convenience and safety and on payment of the following fees:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) For a pendal 6 ft. broad by 12 ft. long or not exceeding 72 sq.ft. ...	1	0	0
(2) For a pendal exceeding 72 sq.ft. and not exceeding 150 sq.ft. ...	2	0	0
(3) For every additional 150 sq.ft. or portion ...	3	0	0

- (a) No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days.
- (b) If on the expiration of the time allowed in the license, or the period granted in extension thereto on special application the person who put up the structures does not remove it, the President may issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by him in each case and at the end of which time, he may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.
- (c) Provided that in the case of pendals intended for purposes of charity or public utility permission may be granted free of charge, but the period of its existence shall not exceed fifteen days.

III. Regarding Projections over public streets.

6. The fees for weather boards, etc., for every half-year payable in advance shall be as follows:—

Rs. 2-0-0 for every weather board, etc., not exceeding 2½ ft. in width and 10 ft. in length or fraction thereon.

Rs. 3-0-0 for every weather boards, etc., not exceeding 3 ft. in width and 10th ft. in length or fraction thereof.

Bye-laws regulating the erection of buildings and the construction, maintenance of privies, cess pools, etc., framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad, in accordance with clauses (g) (r) and (u) of sub-section (i) of section 48 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

Notice to be given.—The notice to be given to the Municipal Council under sub-section (i) of Section 112 shall be addressed to the President, Municipal Council and shall be in the form annexed to these Bye-laws.

2. *Plans to be furnished.*—Such notice shall be accompanied by a site plan in duplicate of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built, drawn to a scale of not less than 20 feet to an inch, showing—

- (a) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon, and of the proposed building and all appurtenant out-buildings;
- (b) the area to be occupied by the building and out-buildings on the land;
- (c) the position of latrines or privies, and the proposed method of drainage;
- (d) the names (if any) or description of adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings;
- (e) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated; and
- (f) where the building proposed to be erected abuts a road, the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of building on both sides.

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient for the site plan to show to the satisfaction of the President, without scale, the size of the proposed building and its position on the land, together with the position on the land with reference to adjacent buildings or lands.

3. The plan required to be produced under section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 8 ft. to an inch showing:

- (a) the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any, with sections and elevations on the same scale;
- (b) the levels of the foundation and lowest floor or plinths with reference to the level at the centre of the adjacent roads or streets and level of the site;
- (c) the depth and thickness of the foundations;
- (d) the height and thickness of the plinth or basement walls, and of the walls above the plinth;
- (e) the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof;
- (f) the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain, with reference to the central line of the street or road;

Provided that in the case of buildings of less than Rs. 500 in value, it shall be sufficient to show in writing to the satisfaction of the President the levels at which the foundation and lowest floor are proposed to be laid.

The licence and the approved plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

4. The plan of every building of more than Rs. 500 in value, shall be accompanied by a specification showing the nature and description of the materials to be used in the construction of the various parts thereof including the dimensions of all beams, bressummers posts, pillars and columns.

5. *Prohibition of certain sites.*—No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matters shall have been properly removed to the

satisfaction of the Municipal Council or shall, in its opinion, have become innocuous.

6. *Location of the building.*—In no new building shall the foundation of the external wall along the street be located less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the edge of the street including the drain.

7. *Foundation of walls.*—The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substructures as a foundation.

Provided that where a solid rock is met with, at or near the surface of the site of such building, that, is, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footing may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly and sufficiently cleaned and stepped or jagged to receive the first course of masonry.

8. *Plinth.*—The height of the plinth shall, in the case of building which are to be built nearer to a street be not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the level of the street on which it abuts and in the case of buildings which are to be built farther to a street, it shall not be below such height as may be fixed by the Municipal Council.

9. *Insertion of damp proof courses.*—In the case of buildings which, in the opinion of Municipal Council, are likely to be damp on account of the high level of the sub-soil water in the site, if the Municipal Council deems it necessary, damp proof courses which shall consist of stone slabs laid in cement vitrified bricks or any other durable material impervious to moisture shall be laid between the foot of the walls of the ground floor and the top of basement which shall be above the level of the adjoining ground.

10. *Chimney.*—Every person erecting a chimney, shall so construct it that the upper outlet shall be at least 5 feet above the roof of the house.

11. *Height and area of the room.*—(a) the minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof, thereof, shall be not less than 8 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(b) The room in the roof shall have an average height of 7 feet from the floor to the ceiling.

(c) The ground area of a dwelling room shall not be less than 64 sq. feet and no room shall be built which is less than 30 sq. feet in superficial area.

Explanation.—A partition wall not more than four feet high in a room shall not be considered to divide that room so as to make it into two rooms.

12. *Ventilation.*—Every such room shall be provided with ventilation by means of doors, and windows, which open directly on to external air spaces not less than two and half feet in width and which have an aggregate area of openings not less than one-tenth of the superficial area of that side of the room, which faces an open space;

Provision shall be made for openings in this room so as to provide a current of air whenever desirable, and an opening for foul air, shall always be kept near the top of the room.

13. *Height of the building.*—No person erecting a building which abuts on a street, shall so construct it that any point of it is at a height greater than twice the width of the street immediately in front of it, including open spaces, if any; provided that nothing in this bye-law shall debar any person from reconstructing any building which had stood within two years on the same site, on the model of and with the same dimensions as the original building.

14. *Aerial projections.*—No person who constructs, alters or adds to a building within the meaning of Section 112 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act. 1951, shall project aerially, beyond the limits of his site, any part of his buildings, temporary or permanent, so as to make it encroach upon or overhang any municipal road or lane, or the margin thereof or any other municipal land, except to the extent to which permission may expressly be granted by the municipal council.

15. All water spouts to drain roof or other water shall be led down to the ground touching the wall and shall not be so constructed as to discharge water to the inconvenience or annoyance of passer-by, or to the damage of Municipal property.

16. No shutters of stables or other building shall be so constructed as to project on Municipal land when left open.

17. *Inspection.*—For the purpose of facilitating inspection, the following shall be the recognised stages in the construction of any building.

(i) digging for the foundation; (ii) filling in the foundation and raising the basement walls; (iii) Superstructure; and (iv) all subsequent work.

18. The Health Inspector and the Executive Officer of the Municipality shall be competent to inspect buildings under construction at all reasonable hours during the day and where a license has been granted to satisfy themselves that the work under progress is in conformity with the terms of the license and not contrary to the bye-laws.

19. *Drainage to be provided in certain cases.*—In localities where facilities for drainage and daily conservancy have not been created on account of such localities not having been taken up for laying them out into house sites, no dwelling houses shall be constructed unless sufficient facilities for drainage and daily conservancy are provided by the owner of the land to the satisfaction of the Municipal Council.

20. *Area of the site built upon.*—As a rule, on all sites measuring 100' x 100' or more, no more than half the site shall be built upon. In other cases no more than two-thirds of the site shall be built upon. In the case of sites and houses abutting upon the roads hereunder specified, the Municipal Council may, in its discretion, allow a larger extent than half or two-thirds to be built upon. Houses shall not ordinarily be built contiguous to each other, except when the width of the site is less than 40 feet. Wherever practicable a minimum clear space as fixed by the Municipal Council shall be left between every two houses. The minimum in no case shall be less than five feet wide.

(to be specified by the Municipal Council concerned)

1.
2.
3.

21. *Prohibition of Mud Walls.*—Within the town limits no wall of any building shall, except with the permission of the Municipal Council, be made of mud alone.

22. *Building plot to be levelled.*—The building plot of every building shall be levelled in such manner that rain water may rapidly drain off into a water course or a Municipal drain.

23. *General.*—No building site shall be surrounded by hedge of lantana, also, prickly pear or other objectionable plant, or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

24. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

25. Every house shall have a decent frontage and no perishable or inflammable material shall be used for construction.

26. No person shall construct over a privy, new or old, any room or structure of any description except another privy, or a bathing place or bath room.

27. If any person has any doubt or difficulty as to the true intent or meaning of any matter connected with these bye-laws or the requirements thereof, he may, before giving notice in writing, of his intention to erect or re-erect any building, apply to the President who shall, upon receipt of such application, give the said person within a week such information as in the circumstances may be necessary.

28. *Notice of completion of Building.*—Every person who shall erect a building shall, within one month after the completion of the erection of such building deliver or send or cause to be delivered or sent to the President at his office, notice in writing of the completion of the erection of such building.

29. *Special conditions to Individual Cases.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in these bye-laws it shall be within the discretion of the Municipal Council to attach special conditions to individual cases under Section 112 (2) provided that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Act.

30. Every place, other than a water closet or bath room, situated within any house, building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of nature or for keeping human *excreta*, shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

31. Every person who shall erect a new building as Chattrams, Agrabarams and tenements, etc., shall, in connection with such buildings construct such number of privies and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the Municipal Council.

Provided the number of privies shall not, in any case, be less than two, one for men and another for women.

32. A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved by the Municipal Council.

33. The floor of every latrine shall be made of cement or of asphalt or of bastard asphalt and laid on a bed of concrete, three inches thick, and shall be so sloped, drained and constructed as to carry away the fluid with facility into the latrine drain.

34. Every latrine shall be provided with a seat so made as to compel the *excreta* to fall entirely into a suitable pan or receptacle of sufficient capacity placed beneath it.

35. The walls and other masonry of the building shall be stone-in-chunam mortar and plastered with cement of half-inch in thickness, from the floor level up to the height of two feet above the seat level.

36. Every latrine shall be provided with a separate entrance, if required by the Municipal Council for the entry of scavengers for the purpose of conservancy.

37. Every latrine shall be provided with a 'U' shaped cemented drain sufficiently large, well-laid and water-tight to prevent its contents from overflowing or stagnating or soaking into the ground. Such drains shall terminate with an iron pipe so that the contents of the drain may fall directly into a receptacle or a Municipal drain.

38. All such drains shall be so constructed as to discharge their contents in a proper manner—

(i) into a municipal drain approved by the Municipal Council; (ii) into a movable receptacle or bucket kept in the cistern constructed at the extremity of the drain approved by the Municipal Council.

39. Every person who shall construct a cesspool in connection with a privy, shall construct with a cesspool in such a manner, and in such a position as to afford ready means of access to such cesspool and of removing the contents thereof and in such a manner and in such a position as to admit of the contents of such cesspool being removed therefrom and from the premises to which such cesspool may belong without being carried through any dwelling house or public building or any building in which any person may be or may intend to be employed in any manufacture, trade or business.

40. Every person who shall construct a cesspool, shall construct the same upon such site or in such manner and with such materials only as shall be approved of by the Municipal Council.

41. He shall construct such cesspool in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than 10 cubic feet, and in any case where there are more than three seats in the privy, in such a manner that it shall have a capacity of not less than three cubic feet for every seat in such privy.

42. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of bye-laws Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 30 to 41 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

FORM.

(Vide Bye-Law No. 1).

To

The President,
Town Municipal Council,
Talkad.

Sir,

I,.....hereby give you notice that I intended to erect on vacant site No.....in block.....of..... Division or (to re-erect/add to, the existing building bearing Municipal Door Nos.....in block..... of.....Division).

92 I enclose the following records:—

- (i) a copy of title deed;
- (ii) a site plan No.....(not smaller than 20 ft. to one inch giving the following particulars):

- (a) the position, nature and use of all existing buildings thereon, and of the proposed building and all appurtenant out-buildings;
- (b) the position of latrines or privies, and the proposed method of drainage;
- (c) the names (if any) or description of the adjacent roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings;
- (d) the number of the lot and the name or number of the block and street or road in which the land is situated; and
- (e) where the buildings proposed to be erected about a road, the breadth of such road as measured between the outer edges of the drain, if any, and the line of buildings on both sides.

3. Detailed Plan Nos.....(not smaller than eight feet to one inch) showing:—

- (a) plans of ground floor;
- (b) Plans of first floor, and succeeding floor, if any,
- (c) one cross section at least; and
- (d) front elevation.

4. I append the following information:—

- (i) The annual Municipal Tax Rs.....
- (ii) Total area of the site..... S.ft.
- (iii) Total area of existing and proposed building...S.ft.
- (iv) Total maximum height of the building above the centre of road or street abutting the proposed building.....Ft.
- (v) Width of such street or road at the extreme ends of the building.....Ft.
- (vi) Level of the site at its lowest ft. above the road level/below the road level abutting it.
- (vii) Nature of foundation. Made up soil/natural soil.
- (viii) Height of basement or plinth above road or street level.....Ft.
- (ix) Material to be used in foundation and walls.
- (x) Material to be used for frame and covering the roof.
- (xi) Height of invest of drain of latrine above the municipal drain if it abuts.....Ft.
- (xii) Height of invest of drain or bathroom above the municipal drain, if it abuts.....Ft.
- (xiii) Height of invest of kitchen drain above the municipal drain, if it abuts.....Ft.
- (xiv) If cesspool.....height of the walls enclosing it above the level of the nearest Municipal drain.....Ft.

Sd.....
Dated.....

Rule No. 15.

Rules regulating the conduct of business and delegation of any powers or duties of the appointment and constitution of committees of the Municipal Council. Talkad, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad in accordance with section 45 (1) (a) read with Section 27 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

1. *Business to be conducted if a quorum be present at the hour fixed for the meeting.*—At the hour fixed for a meeting of the Council if a quorum be present, the business of the meeting may at once commence and, if neither the President nor the Vice-President be present, the Councillors present may proceed to choose a Chairman under sub-section (5) of section 27. If the President, or the Vice-President, arrives after a presiding Councillor has been chosen by the Councillors the presiding Councillor shall leave the Chair, and the President or Vice-President shall preside.

2. *Absence of quorum during a meeting.*—If during a meeting the presiding authority notices that a quorum is not present, or any Councillor calls the attention of the presiding authority to the fact that a quorum is not present,

the presiding authority shall immediately suspend the business of the meeting and shall count the number of councillors present, and if that number is insufficient to form a quorum, the presiding authority shall follow the procedure laid down in sub-section (7) of section 27.

3. *Confirmation of Minutes of previous meeting.*—At the commencement of proceedings of each ordinary general meeting, the minutes of the previous general meeting shall be read. If any Councillor present objects to the minutes as having been incorrectly or incompletely recorded, the presiding authority shall, after taking the sense of the meeting make such amendments as he thinks proper, and the amended minutes shall then be confirmed and signed by the presiding authority.

4. (a) *Order to be observed.*—A Councillor wishing to speak must rise in his place. The Councillor who first rises to speak has the right to be heard. In cases of doubt the presiding authority shall decide who is entitled to speak. No interruption to the speech of a Councillor shall be permitted, except that the presiding authority may call the Councillor to order, and any other Councillor may rise and request the presiding authority to call the speaker to order, or request the presiding authority to notice that a quorum is not present.

(b) *Procedure for putting questions.*—All questions from one Councillor to another relating to the business of the meeting shall be put through the presiding authority.

5. (a) *Order.*—The presiding authority shall preserve order and all points of order shall be summarily decided by him, no discussion thereon being allowed, unless he shall think fit to take the opinion of the Councillors present. The presiding authority may adjourn any meeting that refuses to obey his ruling on a point of order.

(b) *Councillor called to order to resume his seat.*—A Councillor called to order by the presiding authority shall resume his seat till the decision of the point of order raised, provided that the presiding authority may allow the member to speak on the point of order raised. If any Councillor desires to dispute the decision of the presiding authority he may bring forward a proposition at the following meeting.

6. *Grouping of items of business.*—If more than one meeting be held the same day, it shall be competent to the presiding authority with the consent of the majority of the Councillors present, to submit for consideration as one subject, for disposal by one meeting any two or more items of business relating to the same subject although some of such items shall appear on the agenda papers of another and distinct meeting to be held on the same day.

7. *A proposition may be divided.*—The presiding authority shall have powers to divide into two or more distinct propositions, any proposition or amendment which in his opinion is so complicated as to be likely to lead to confusion or inconvenience by being debated on as one proposition.

A proposition when divided need not be moved and seconded more than once.—But when by virtue of this rule a proposition or amendment is divided, it shall not be necessary, unless the presiding authority decides to the contrary, for the second and following portions of such proposition or amendment to be again separately moved and seconded. But the propositions so divided shall be put to the vote by the presiding authority one after the other.

8. *Manner of addressing the meeting.*—Each Councillor rising to speak shall direct his speech to the question before the meeting or an amendment which he is himself about to propose or to a point of order always addressing the presiding authority from his place. A Councillor having spoken to a proposition or amendment is not at liberty to speak again to such proposition or amendment:

Provided that the mover of a proposition or amendment shall have a right of reply, after the presiding authority has ascertained that no other Councillor entitled to speak desires to speak.

Provided further that any Councillor may second a proposition or amendment by saying "I second the proposition or amendment" and may reserve his right to speak later:

Provided also that a Councillor who wishes to explain any misconception of expressions used by him may do so with the permission of the presiding authority.

9. *Routine resolution may be put to meeting without being moved or seconded.*—Routine resolutions such as recording periodical statements or confirming the proceedings of a committee, may be put to the meeting by the presiding authority without their having been moved or seconded. Propositions regarding the choice of a presiding Councillor, adjournments and the like must be seconded, but need not be in writing.

Except as provided above, every proposition and every amendment must be in writing and must be seconded.

Resolutions of committees to be moved and seconded by members.—When a resolution of a committee is submitted to the general meeting for adoption, its adoption should ordinarily be moved and seconded by members of the Committee.

10. *Amendments.*—After the proposition has been moved and seconded, any councillor may propose an amendment thereto:

Provided that no councillor shall be at liberty to propose more than one amendment to any proposition except when such proposition is for the passing of a budget or of a set of general rules, or is otherwise of such a nature as to require the making of any amendments to different parts of it.

11. *Presiding authority to read proposition to the meeting.*—The proposer of an amendment shall state it or hand it in writing to the presiding authority at any time before he resumes his seat. When the mover of a proposition or amendment has resumed his seat, the presiding authority shall read the proposition or amendment to the meeting and ask if any councillor seconds the proposition or amendment and until the same is seconded, the presiding authority shall not permit any discussion on the question. If no councillor seconds the proposition or amendment, the presiding authority shall declare that the proposition or amendment is lost.

12. *Speeches should not be read.*—A councillor shall not read his speech, but may refresh his memory from notes and may, with the consent of the presiding authority, read passages from books or documents cited on behalf of his argument.

13. Any councillor may move proposition of which notice has been given if original mover is absent or unwilling. If a councillor has given due notice to move a proposition, and if that councillor be not present at the meeting or shall have ceased to be a councillor before the meeting or be unwilling to move the proposition of which he has given notice, any councillor present at the meeting may with the consent of the presiding authority, move the proposition of which notice has been given.

14. *Amendments to omit words, etc., from original propositions to be clear and relevant and not more negative of previous propositions.*—An amendment shall usually be in the form of a proposal to omit words from the original proposition, to insert words therein or to add words thereto.

Every amendment must be relevant to the proposition it is proposed to amend and must be framed so as to form therewith an intelligible and consistent sentence. An amendment which is the direct negative of the proposition shall not be allowed.

15. *Amendments may be sent to the President beforehand in writing.*—A councillor who intends to propose an amendment to a proposition is at liberty to send or deliver at any time beforehand to the President or the presiding authority, his proposed amendment in writing.

16. *Each amendment to be decided before the next is entered upon.*—Each amendment must be decided before the next amendment is entered upon, but after any amendment has been proposed and seconded, any councillor may move that the amendment be amended by the omission, insertion or addition of certain words and the presiding authority shall thereupon ask if any other councillor second the proposal and if seconded, the proposal to amend the amendment shall then become the question before the meeting.

17. *No amendment to words already resolved be made.*—No amendment may be made to words which it has already been resolved shall stand part of, or to be added to, the original proposition or amendment except by addition of other words.

18. *Amendment once negatived not to be proposed.*—No amendment may be proposed which is the same in substance, as a proposition or amendment which has been negatived during the meeting.

19. *Proposition or amendment not to be withdrawn.*—A proposition or amendment which has been moved and seconded cannot be withdrawn without the permission of the meeting.

20. *Presiding authority to move propositions without quitting chair.*—The presiding authority may move and second propositions or amendments, speak and vote without vacating the chair.

21. *Voting.*—When a question is put to vote, the presiding authority shall call for a show of hands, and the presiding authority or a councillor at his request shall count the hands shown for and against and declare the result. If any councillor challenges the correctness of the numbers thus declared, the hands shall be counted a second time: Provided that if any two councillors request a poll, the presiding authority shall call the roll of the councillors and record on the minutes of the meeting the names of the councillors voting for and against.

The presiding authority, unless he refrains from voting, should give his vote before declaring the number of votes for and against a question and then in case of an equality of votes he should give his casting vote.

22. *No member obliged to vote.*—A councillor who is present at a meeting may refrain from voting. If the question before the meeting be the confirmation of a report or proceedings of a committee, the member of that committee may vote. If the conduct of a councillor be in question, that councillor may vote.

23. *Result of equality of votes.*—When there is an equality of votes and the presiding authority refrains from giving his casting vote, the proposition shall be held to be neither passed nor rejected and may be brought forward at any subsequent meeting.

24. *Budget discussion.*—When a budget or re-appropriation statement is laid down before a general meeting, the procedure shall be as follows:—

(i) The presiding authority shall read each item of the abstracts of receipts and expenditure and shall without any mover or seconder put to the meeting the question "that this item stand part of the budget or re-appropriation statement."

(ii) If any councillor propose to reduce or increase or strike off the item and the proposal to be seconded, such proposal shall be treated as an amendment and shall become the question before the meeting.

25. *Proposals to adjourn in meeting or for closure or to postponing, etc.*—A proposal to adjourn a meeting or for closure or to postpone the consideration of a question shall take precedence over any other proposition before the meeting.

Rule No. 15.

Bye-laws for regulating, licensing and inspection of places used as hotels, restaurants, eating houses, coffee houses, sweetmeat shops, bakeries, boarding or lodging houses or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters, in the Municipal area Talkad, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad, in accordance with section 48 (1) (b) (iv) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

BYE-LAWS.

1 In these bye-laws, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(a) 'hotel' means any eating house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhal and confectionery or refreshments including chapaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee or similar articles of food or drink are prepared and sold for price to boarders, travellers or other persons;

(b) 'restaurant' or 'tea shop' or 'coffee house' means any building or part of a building where milk, coffee, tea, cocoa and other drinks or prepared articles of food are kept for sale and includes a 'Milk-Bar';

(c) 'bakery' or 'sweetmeat shop' means any building or part of a building where bread, biscuits, cakes, confectionery and sweets or any other kind of eatables are locally manufactured or kept for sale but does not include a place of business where packed or tinned sweets, biscuits or similar articles are kept and sold;

(d) 'boarding or lodging house' means any place where visitors are received and provided with accommodation with or without food, on payment;

(e) 'ice or aerated water factory' means any place where ice or aerated waters, sharbaths or any other cool drinks are either manufactured or are sold;

(f) 'licensee' means the proprietor or any person in charge of any of the kinds of business specified in clause (a), (b), (c), (d) or (e).

2. No place shall be used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop or bakery or for manufacturing ice or aerated waters without previously obtaining a license therefor from the President of the Municipality, on payment of the fee prescribed in this behalf.

3 (a) Any person using or desiring to use any place for any of the above purposes, shall apply to the President for a license. The President may grant or refuse such license. When the President refuses to grant the license, he shall, by order in writing, give reasons therefor and an appeal shall lie to the Municipal Council from such order of refusal.

(b) No license shall be granted for a period exceeding one year and every license shall be granted so as to expire with an official year; provided that a temporary license for a period not exceeding a fortnight may be granted for any special occasion and such license shall expire with the period for which it is granted.

4 (a) Except in the case of an application for a temporary license under the proviso to Bye-law No. 3 (b), every application for a license under these bye-laws shall be made not less than fifteen days before the date from which the license applied for is to commence.

(b) Every such application shall be in the form specified in Schedule 'A' to these bye-laws.

5 (a) The license granted under Bye-law No. 3, shall not be transferable either as regards the person to whom or the place for which it is granted.

(b) It shall be in the form specified in Schedule 'B'.

(c) The license shall be affixed in a conspicuous part of the place to which it pertains, along with the correct name and residential address of the licensee.

6 The President may suspend or withdraw any licence granted under Bye-law No. 3 in respect of any place on grounds of public health or safety or where any of the conditions specified in the license is contravened, provided that such suspension or withdrawal of the license shall not be deemed to exempt the licensee or any other person from liability to a prosecution under these bye-laws and provided further that such suspension or withdrawal shall be made only after an opportunity is given to the licensee to show cause, against such suspension or revocation.

7 Any person committing an infringement of these bye-laws or of any of the conditions attached to a license granted under these bye-laws shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

8 Every licensee shall be responsible for all acts done by his agents or servants in connection with the business for which the license has been obtained.

9 Every license granted under Bye-law No. 3 shall be subject to the general conditions specified in Bye-law No. 10 and the special conditions specified in Bye-law Nos. 11 to 14 in so far as they are applicable, having regard to the particular purpose for which the license is granted. No license shall be granted in respect of any place which, in the opinion of the President, does not satisfy such conditions or any of them.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

10 Every license under Bye-law No. 3 shall be granted, on, and subject to, the following general conditions:—

(a) The premises in respect of which the license is granted shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose of the business intended to be carried on therein and the dimensions of every room therein shall be at least 8'x8'x8'.

(b) Each room abutting an open space should have windows of a dimension of 4' x 3' to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(c) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order so that the smoke may not pervade the dwelling rooms, the dining hall or the portion of the premises where customers are served with food or drink.

(d) No cess pools should be permitted on the premises; if sewers exist, they should be properly trapped; if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least 15 feet from the living room or rooms intended for cooking, eating or for storage.

(e) The premises shall have water connection from the public main, where there is a protected system of water supply and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises, sufficient supply of water for the purpose of business and for thoroughly washing and clearing such premises. Only water from this source shall be used for all purposes connected with the business. If water has to be stored, it shall be stored only in a metallic tank fitted with a tap and covered at the top with a tight fitting metallic lid and placed four feet above the ground level. In all other cases where the supply of water is drawn from a well, a certificate should be obtained as regards the purity of the said water once a quarter or oftener, if necessary, from the District Health Officer.

(f) The walls of the premises shall be rendered impervious to water by cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of four feet from the ground level, and the rest of the said walls shall be plastered with chunam and whitewashed half-yearly or as often as required, by the President, provided that in the case of a place used for a bakery, sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of ice or aerated waters, the walls shall be rendered impervious to water by means of cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing, and sufficient drainage shall be provided. The roofing shall be plain and ratproof.

(g) The place shall not at any time be used for stabling animals.

(h) (i) The licensee shall always keep the premises in a perfectly clean and tidy condition.

(ii) All refuse or rubbish shall be swept off, and the drains kept well flushed. A sufficient number of metallic dustbins with lids at the top shall be kept on the premises and they shall be cleaned at least once a day and oftener, if necessary.

(iii) The premises shall be thoroughly washed twice a day and oftener if necessary; privies, latrines and urinals shall be disinfected daily.

(iv) All waste water shall be thoroughly drained from the premises.

(i) (i) All the articles of furniture, plates, utensils and accessories pertaining to or used for the purpose of the business for which license is granted shall always be kept perfectly clean.

(ii) Plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks and all other utensils or accessories used for a service shall be thoroughly washed in clean water and sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or in steam for not less than five minutes before being sent out for service again.

(j) Every table, bench or board on which refreshments are served shall be provided with a top made of marble, polished stone-slab other non-absorbent material and the top shall be thoroughly cleaned after each service with a clean cloth and if necessary, with water.

(k) All provisions or materials used for the purpose of the business shall be good and wholesome and adulterated provisions or materials shall not be used. Provisions not required for immediate use shall be stored in closed bins made of galvanised iron or other metallic receptacle suitably protected against chemical action which shall be kept on stone benches fixed 1½ feet away from the walls and shall not be allowed to lie open on the floor.

(l) The licensee shall allow only servants who are dressed in clean clothes to attend on the customers.

195 (m) No foodstuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption in the opinion of the Health Inspector shall be stored, served, sold or exposed for sale in the premises.

(n) (i) Dried fruit, cut slices of fruits, cooked food and all other articles of food or drink kept ready for human consumption in the premises shall be stored or exposed for sale in such a manner as completely to protect them from dust, effluvia, flies or other vermin.

(ii) Such articles when exposed for sale shall be kept in clean vessels or plates made of glass or metal covered with enamel or tin lining placed in glass cases provided, if necessary, with a fly proof wire gauze at the top for ventilation.

(iii) No such articles shall be touched by hand and clean spoons or other accessories shall be used for serving them.

(o) All papers or leaves used for wrapping articles of food shall be clean and stored in a clean rack or box.

(p) No person who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on a person suffering from such disease or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed by the licensee for the purpose of the business nor shall any such person be allowed to enter or loiter in or any part of the premises.

(q) (i) No person shall be employed in or in connection with any business carried on in any place licensed under Bye-law No. 3 (for which a license under Bye-law No. 2 is necessary) unless he produces at the time of his first employment therein a certificate from the District Health Officer or any Medical or Health Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon showing that he is free from any contagious, infectious, or loathsome disease, viz., Typhoid, Para-typhoid A or B, cholera or Dysentery. After every serious illness, he must produce a certificate that he is not infectious.

(ii) Every person employed in or in connection with such business shall produce a similar certificate at the beginning of every official year on or before the 15th April.

(iii) Every such employee shall subject himself to a medical examination whenever directed to do so in writing by the District Health Officer.

(iv) No person who has failed to comply with any of the above requirements shall be employed or continue to be employed in or in connection with the business.

(r) The licensee shall forthwith report to the District Health Officer or Health Inspector any case of dangerous, infectious or contagious disease occurring on the premises.

(s) The licensee shall keep in the premises a book which shall be open to inspection by the President, the Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer, or any other officer of the Municipality specially authorised in writing by the President to inspect the premises.

(t) (i) It shall be competent for the President, Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer, any Health Inspector or other officer authorised in writing in this behalf by the President to enter into any place used for any of the purposes specified in the Bye-law No. 1 between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or at any other time while such place is kept open for business, to inspect the premises, provisions, articles of food or drink, all utensils and furniture on the premises and to take samples of any provisions, any articles of food or drink manufactured or kept for sale therein. Samples so seized may be subjected to chemical or other examination.

(ii) It shall be competent to the President, the Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer or the Health Inspector to remove or cause to be removed forthwith from such place any article of food or drink which in his opinion is stale, unwholesome, offensive or unfit for human consumption, besides prosecuting the licensee for violating the bye-laws.

(iii) Whenever the President or the Executive Officer, if any, or the Health Officer is satisfied on personal inspection or on any report of inspection, he may, instead of recommending the prosecution of the licensee, issue to him in writing such directions as he may deem necessary for securing proper compliance with these bye-laws or in the interests of public health and the licensee shall forthwith comply with such directions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

11. *Place used as Bakery or Sweetmeat shop.*—A place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to the general conditions specified in the Bye-law No. 10 :—

(a) The premises shall contain separate accommodation for kneading, store and vending.

(b) The walls of the kneading room shall be plastered with cement to a height of 8 ft. from the ground level. The ceiling of the kneading room shall be plain and free from crevices.

(c) The surface of every kneading table used in the bakery shall be impervious to water, smooth and free from cracks or crevices and shall be kept covered with a clean cloth, when not in use. The pedestals of the kneading table shall be of concrete blocks plastered with cement.

(d) Every person engaged in kneading shall wear a clean white apron of linen or cotton so as to cover completely the front part of his body from neck to knees.

(e) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

(f) No person shall transport for sale, bread or sweetmeat from one place to another except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported, dirty or unwholesome.

Hotels, Restaurants, Eating Houses, Boarding Houses, Tea and Coffee Houses.

12. A place used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house and coffee house shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10 :—

(a) No one shall be allowed to dine in any place other than the dining hall, provided that it shall be permissible for a boarder to dine in his own room.

(b) There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation; every latrine, privy or urinal on the premises shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected daily and the night soil shall always be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily. Where facilities are available, flush latrines should, as a rule, be provided.

(c) Wherever arrangements are made on the premises for broadcasting or for the playing of gramophones with or without pick-up and loud-speaker arrangement, care shall be taken to prevent an unreasonable amount of noise being caused in the neighbourhood so as to occasion annoyance or discomfort to the owners or occupiers of houses in the vicinity.

Place used for the Manufacture of Ice.

13. A place used for manufacturing ice shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10 :—

The water used for manufacturing ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President, the Executive Officer, if any, or the District Health Officer.

Place used for the Manufacture of Aerated Waters.

14. A place used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10 :—

(a) The premises shall contain sufficient and separate accommodation for each of the following, *viz.*, for the cleaning of bottles for the filtration and storage of water, for the charging of bottles and for store-room.

(b) The water used for the manufacture of aerated waters shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President or the District Health Officer.

(c) The water used for the manufacture of aerated water shall be filtered and the filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilised at such times and in such manner as the President or the District Health Officer, may direct.

(d) Syrups shall be prepared only in glass or enamelled vessels and kept in a fly proof case.

(e) No aerated water of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label and mouth piece on each bottle, giving the full name and address of

the manufacturer. The mouth of each bottle shall be completely covered with a similar lable so as to be dust-proof.

SCHEDULE A

Form of Application for Licence.

1. Full name and address of applicant
2. Father's name
3. Age
4. Purpose for which license is required
5. The place in respect of which the license is required:—
 - (1) Division and
 - (2) Street
 - (3) Door No.
 - (4) Other particulars such as boundaries necessary for identifying the place.
6. The name and address of owner of such place.
7. The rent of the place or the estimated rental value where the applicant is the owner of the premises.
8. Period for which license is required

I declare that the information given above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Applicant.

Rule No. 17.

Rules prescribing the fees to be charged for licenses granted: for the use of any place as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, or bakery, boarding house or lodging house or sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of ice or aerated waters, the time at which and the mode in which the same shall be levied or payable and for granting refunds, etc., in the Municipal area, Talkad, framed by the Municipal Council, Talkad in accordance with section 46(1) (h) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

Rules under Section 46(1) (h) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

1. For every license granted under the bye-laws of a Town Municipality for the use of any place as a hotel, restaurant, eating house, coffee house, or sweetmeat shop, bakery, boarding house or lodging house or for the manufacture of ice or aerated water, fees shall be charged at the rates specified in the Schedule to these rules, provided that the Municipal President shall have the power to remit the license fee wholly or partially in the case of a license granted for a special occasion and for a period not exceeding a fortnight.

2. The full license fee shall be paid in advance before the issue of the license: provided that every application for a license shall be accompanied by the fee which according to the applicant is chargeable in respect of the license applied for.

3. (i) In case of any doubt regarding the fee chargeable in respect of any license, the President shall determine the fee after such inquiry and investigation as he may deem necessary.

(ii) The applicant for the license shall furnish the President all such information as he may, by means of a written notice, require for the purpose of the aforesaid inquiry and shall produce all such documents in his possession or power as the President may require for such inquiry.

4. If the license is refused, the fee paid by the applicant for the license shall be refunded, provided a claim for refund is referred within three months from the date of service of an endorsement refusing the grant of the license.

Schedule.

Fees chargeable in respect of every license for the use of a place in the Town Municipality as hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, sweetmeat shop, bakery, or for the manufacture of ice, aerated waters.

Purpose of License.

1. Hotel, boarding house or lodging house, eating house, tea or coffee house: The fee payable per year shall be equal

to the municipal assessment of the premises or portion of the premises wherein the business is carried on, subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per annum.

2. Bakery or sweetmeat shop, a maximum of Rs. 10 per annum.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of License issued under the Bye-laws of the Town Municipality framed under section 48 (1) (b) (iv) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

This license is granted to Sri.....
(name and address) for the use of.....
(insert description of place).

as a bakery, sweetmeat shop, hotel, restaurant, eating house, boarding or lodging house, coffee house, for manufacturing ice or aerated water (retain the words indicating the purpose for which the license is granted and strike off the remaining words).

This license will expire on the 31st March 19.....

It is subject to the conditions set forth hereunder and the bye-laws and rules of the Municipality made under the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951.

Conditions.

1. (a) The premises in respect of which the license is granted shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose of the business intended to be carried on therein and the dimension of every room therein shall be at least 8'x8'x8'.

(b) Each room abutting on an open space should have windows of dimensions of 4'x3' to secure adequate ventilation and lighting.

(c) Suitable smoke outlets in the form of chimneys shall be provided and maintained in good order so that the smoke may not pervade the dwelling rooms, the dining hall or the portion of the premises where customers are served with food or drink.

(d) No cess pools should be permitted on the premises; if sewers exist, they should be properly trapped; if daily conservable latrines are provided, they should be located with an intervening open space of at least fifteen feet from the living room, or rooms intended for cooking, eating or storage.

(e) The premises shall have water connection from the public main and such connection and all fittings thereof shall be kept in proper order and efficient action so as to provide for use on the premises sufficient supply of water for the purpose of the business and for thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises. Only water from this source shall be used for all purposes connected with the business. If water has to be stored, it shall be stored only in a metallic tank fitted with a tap and covered at the top with a tight fitting metallic lid and placed 4 ft. above the ground level. In case there is a well, it should conform to sanitary principles and its mouth should be covered and fitted with a pump.

(f) The walls of the premises shall be rendered impervious to water by cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of four feet from the ground level, and the rest of the said walls shall be plastered with chunam and white-washed half-yearly or as often as required by the President, provided that in case of a place used as a bakery, sweetmeat shop or for the manufacture of ice or aerated water, the walls shall be rendered impervious to water by means of cement plastering or otherwise up to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The floor shall be either cemented or paved with Cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and sufficient drainage shall be provided. The roofing shall be plain and rat-proof.

(g) The place shall not at any time be used for stabling animals.

(h) (i) The licensee shall always keep the premises in a perfectly clean and tidy condition.

(ii) All rubbish shall be swept off and the drains well flushed. A sufficient number of metallic dust bins with a lid at the top shall be kept on the premises and they shall be cleaned at least once a day and oftener, if necessary.

(iii) The premises shall be thoroughly washed twice a day and oftener, if necessary. Privies, latrines and urinals shall be disinfected daily.

(iv) All waste water shall be thoroughly drained from the premises.

(v) (1) All articles of furniture, plates, utensils and accessories pertaining to or used for the purpose of the business for which license is granted shall always be kept perfectly clean.

(2) Plates, cups, saucers, spoons, forks and all other utensils or accessories used for service shall be thoroughly washed in clean water and sterilised by being immersed in boiling water or in steam for not less than five minutes before being sent out for service again.

(j) Every table, bench or board on which refreshments are served shall be provided with a top made of marble, polished stone slab or other non-absorbent material and the top shall be thoroughly cleaned after each service with a clean cloth and if necessary, with water.

(k) All provisions of materials used for the purpose of the business shall be good and wholesome and adulterated provisions or materials shall not be used. Provisions not required for immediate use shall be stored in closed bins made of galvanised iron or other metallic receptacle suitably protected against chemical action which shall be kept on stone benches, fixed 1½ ft. away from the walls and shall not be allowed to lie open on the floor.

(l) The licensee shall allow only servants who are dressed with clean clothes to attend on the customers.

(m) No food stuff of any sort which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption in the opinion of the District Health Officer, shall be stored, served, sold or exposed for sale in the premises.

(n) (i) Dried fruit, cut slices of fruit, cooked food, and all other articles of food or drink kept ready for human consumption in the premises shall be stored or exposed for sale in such a manner as completely to protect them from dust, effluvia, flies or other vermin.

(ii) Such articles when exposed for sale shall be kept in clean vessels or plates made of glass or metal covered with enamel or tin lining placed in glass cases, provided if necessary with a fly proof wire gauze at the top for ventilation.

(iii) No such articles shall be touched by hand and clean spoons or other accessories shall be used for serving them.

(o) All papers or leaves used for wrapping articles of food shall be clean and stored in a clean rack or box.

(p) No person who is suffering from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed by the licensee for the purpose of the business nor shall any such person be allowed to enter or loiter on any part of the premises.

(q) (i) No person shall be employed in or in connection with any business carried on in any place licensed under Bye-law No. 2 or for which a license under Bye-law No. 1 is necessary unless he produces at the time of his first employment therein a certificate from the District Health Officer or any Medical or Health Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon showing that he is free from any contagious, infectious or loathsome disease. He should not be a carrier of intestinal diseases, viz., typhoid, para-typhoid A or B, cholera or dysentery. After every serious illness, he must produce a certificate that he is not infectious.

(ii) Every person employed in or in connection with such business shall produce a similar certificate at the beginning of every official year on or before the 15th April.

(iii) Every such employer shall subject himself to a medical examination whenever directed to do so in writing by the District Health Officer.

(iv) No person who has failed to comply with any of the above requirements shall be employed or continue to be employed in or in connection with the business.

(r) The licensee shall forthwith report to the District Health Officer any case of dangerous, infectious or contagious disease occurring on the premises.

(s) The licensee shall keep in the premises a book which shall be open to inspection by the President, the Executive Officer, if any, the Health Officer or any other

Officer of the municipality authorised in writing to inspect the premises.

(i) It shall be competent for the President, the Executive Officer, if any, or the District Health Officer, or Health Inspector or other officer of the Municipality authorised in writing in his behalf by the President to enter into any place used for any of the purposes specified in Bye-law No. 1 between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. or at any other time while such place is kept open for business, to inspect the premises, provisions, articles of food or drink, all utensils and furniture on the premises and to take samples of any provisions, any articles of food or drink, manufactured or kept for sale therein. Samples so sized may be subjected to chemical or other examination.

(ii) It shall be competent to the President, Executive Officer, if any, the District Health Officer or Health Inspector to remove or cause to be removed forthwith from such place any article of food or drink, which is in their opinion stale, unwholesome, offensive or unfit for human consumption, besides prosecuting the licensee for violating the Bye-laws.

(iii) Whenever the President or the District Health Officer is satisfied on personal inspection or on a report of inspection, he may, instead of recommending the prosecution of the licensee, issue to him in writing such directions as he may deem necessary for securing proper compliance with these Bye-laws or in the interests of public health and the licensee shall forthwith comply with such directions.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS.

2. Place used as bakery or sweetmeat shop.

A place used as a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall satisfy the following special conditions, in addition to the general conditions specified in Bye-law No. 10.

(a) the premises shall contain separate accommodation for kneading, store and vending.

(b) The walls of the kneading room shall be plastered with cement to a height of 8 feet from the ground level. The ceiling of the kneading room shall be plain and free from crevices.

(c) The surface of every kneading table used in the bakery shall be impervious to water, be smooth and free from cracks or crevices and shall be kept covered with a clean cloth when not in use. The pedestals of the kneading table shall be of concrete blocks plastered with cement.

(d) Every person engaged in kneading shall wear a clean white apron of linen or cotton so as to cover completely the front part of his body from neck to knees.

(e) No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

(f) No person shall transport for sale, bread or sweetmeat from one place to another except in a closed vehicle or in a closed basket, tin or receptacle which shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

3. Hotels, restaurants, eating houses, boarding houses, tea and coffee houses.

A place used as a hotel, restaurant, eating house or coffee house shall satisfy the following special conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10:—

(a) No one shall be allowed to dine in any place other than the dining hall, provided that it shall be permissible for a boarder to dine in his own room.

(b) There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation. Every latrine, privy or urinal on the premises shall be kept clean and thoroughly disinfected daily and the night-soil shall always be covered with ashes or earth and removed daily. Where facilities are available, flush latrines should as a rule, be provided.

(c) Whenever arrangements are made on the premises for broadcasting or for the playing gramophones with or without pick-up and loud-speaker arrangements, care shall be taken to prevent an unreasonable amount of noise being caused in the neighbourhood so as to occasion annoyance or discomfort to the owners or occupiers of houses in the vicinity.

4. Place used for the manufacture of ice.

A place used for manufacturing ice shall satisfy the following condition in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10:—

The water used for manufacturing the ice shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessels not approved by the President or the District Health Officer.

5. Place used for the manufacture of aerated waters.

A place used for manufacturing aerated water shall satisfy the following conditions in addition to those specified in Bye-law No. 10 and 14 above.

Rule No. 18.

Bye-Laws for registration of Births and Deaths in Town Municipal Area, Talkad, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad in accordance with section 48 (1) (f) of the Mysore Municipalities Act of 1951.

1. Definitions.—For the purpose of these bye-laws—

(a) The term "Division" means the area in which any Registrar of Births and Deaths is appointed to perform his functions.

(b) The term "Occupier" includes any person for the time being paying or liable to pay to the owner, the rent or any portion of rent of the land or building in respect of which the word is used.

(c) the term "President" means the President of the Municipal Council for the time being.

(d) The term "Public Institution" includes a prison, lock-up, lunatic asylum, Hospital, reformatory, industrial school, barrack or any charitable or other institution which is under the management of a public body, officer or person.

(e) The term "Registrar" means and includes any person who may be appointed by the President as a Registrar of Births and Deaths for any division of the Municipality.

(f) The term "Registrar-General" means the Director of Public Health to the Government of Mysore for the time being and the "Deputy Registrar-General" means the Superintendent of the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the time being.

(g) The term "still-born" or "still-birth" have reference to a child born after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

2. *Appointment of Registrars:—*For the proper registration of all births and deaths the Municipality shall be divided into divisions and for every such division a Registrar of Births and Deaths shall be appointed.

3. *Registrar to live in his Division.*—Every Registrar shall reside at some conveniently central place within the division of which he is the Registrar and shall cause his name with his designation as Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Division for which he is so appointed, in English and Kannada to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office.

4. *Temporary arrangements during illness or absence of the Registrar:—*In case the Registrar is unable for more than a week to attend to his duties on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the President who shall at once make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the Registrar, and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the Registrar for the purpose of these bye-laws. The President shall report the arrangements made to the Registrar-General.

5. *Information of Birth to be given within seven days:—*Information covering all the particulars specified in Form No. V.S. 1 (b) appended shall be given to the Registrar of the division within one week after day of birth regarding every birth that takes place within the municipal limits.

The duty of giving notice of births is laid, in the first instance, upon the father, provided that the child is legitimate and that the father is in the Municipality.

In the absence of the father and in all cases of births of illegitimate children, the duty is laid on the mother provided her health permits.

Should both father and mother be unable or fail to give notice, the duty is laid on the Medical Officer or Midwife attending the mother. Where there is no Medical

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Officer or Midwife, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the birth takes place.

6. *Information of Death to be given within 36 hours:—*Information regarding the death of any person dying within the municipal limits, covering the several particulars prescribed in Form No. V.S. 2 (b), appended, shall within 36 hours of such death, be given to the Registrar of the Division.

The duty of giving such notice is laid, in the first instance, upon the nearest relative of the deceased person who has been present during his illness.

Failing such relative, it is laid upon the Medical Officer who attended the deceased person.

Where there is no Medical Officer, the duty is laid upon the occupier of the building in which the death occurred.

7. *Births and Deaths occurring in public institutions to be notified by the Officers-in-charge:—*The above bye-laws do not apply to the case of a birth or death occurring in a public institution. In that case, the duty of sending the notice is laid upon the Officer-in-charge of the institution.

8. *Particulars regarding dead bodies found exposed to be reported by the police:—*In cases of the discovery of dead bodies, whether of newly born children or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the police Station Officer within whose jurisdiction any such body is found, to report to the Registrar, such particulars as are available, for the purpose of the entries to be made in the Register of deaths as well as in the case of the bodies of newly born children in the register of births.

9. *Priests and burial-ground watchmen to furnish information if required:—*Should the President so order, every person who conducts the funeral obsequies of any person dying within the municipal limit and any person who is placed in charge of a grave-yard, burning ground or other place of burial or cremation, shall furnish the Registrar with such information as he may be required by the President, to furnish regarding any funeral obsequies conducted by him or any burials or cremations that have taken place within the premises committed to his charge, as the case may be.

10. *Registrar to register information without fee or reward and to inform himself of every birth and death:—*Every Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which takes place in his Division, and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered under Bye-law 11 touching every such birth or death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

11. *Forms of Birth and Death Registers to be maintained in original, duplicate and triplicate:—*The Register of Births shall be maintained in Form No. V.S. 1 (b) and the Register of Deaths in Form No. V.S. 2 (b) appended in original, duplicate and triplicate.

12. *Entries to be numbered serially:—*In each of these Registers, the occurrences registered shall be numbered serially, the series of numbers running from 1st January to 31st December. No entry shall be interpolated, between two serial numbers.

13. *Written information received by the Registrar be preserved for two years:—*An information received by the Registrar in writing in connection with the registration of any birth or death shall be filed by him and preserved for two years.

14. *Entries in respect of children born dead:—*A special column in the Register of Births is provided for the entry of still-borns which are not included in the statistics either of births or of deaths.

15. *Entries in respect of children born alive which die before the birth is registered:—*In the case of a child which is born alive but dies before its birth has been registered, the Registrar shall enter the birth, in the Register of Births and the Death in the Register of Deaths.

16. *Registers to be renewed once a year. Registers to be sent by the Director of Printing and Stationery in Mysore direct to Presidents for distribution to Registrars:—*Each Register shall consist of 1,098 pages, 366 originals, 366 duplicates and 366 triplicates, and shall be continuously

for a period of one year. The Director of Printing and Stationery in Mysore will print these Registers and issue them to the President for distribution to the Registrars concerned at least by the end of November of each year.

17. *Triplicate copies to be sent daily to the President of the Municipality:—*The triplicate pages which have been written up during every day shall be detached at the perforation and sent by Registrar to the President of the Municipality before the close of the following day. The particulars shall thereupon be posted into the Consolidated Register of Births and Deaths, which shall be maintained in the Municipality.

If during any day no births or deaths have occurred the triplicate form should be sent with the remark "Nil" written thereon.

18. *The President to collect the duplicate returns from Registrars and forward them to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the close of the third day following:—*The duplicate pages should be similarly detached at the perforation and sent to the President, who, after scrutinising the returns carefully, should forward them in a bundle to the Registrar-General so as to reach him on or before the close of the third day following.

19. *Check by President of regular receipt of returns:—*A set of posting registers showing the names of Registrars will be maintained in the Office of the President, in which the returns received will be posted as they come in; when these registers show that the return for any day is 48 hours overdue, a reminder will be sent to the Registrar. The President will take disciplinary action against Registrars who are frequently in default.

20. *Process of sorting and abstracting the returns in the Central Statistical Office:—*The returns received in the Central Statistical Office will be abstracted and posted into Registers for purposes of compilation.

21. *Filing of returns permanently:—*As soon as the required information has been abstracted and posted the returns for each month will be filed in racks, by the close of each year the returns will be transferred to records. The returns will be retained as permanent records.

22. *Reviews to be published weekly, monthly and quarterly:—*The statistics so abstracted will be published for the information of the authorities concerned and of the public with a review of the same, weekly, monthly and quarterly.

23. *The original Register to be finally deposited in the Office of the President:—*Each Register of original shall be retained in the custody of the Registrar for one year after it is closed and shall then be sent to the President, who after careful scrutiny of all un-attested erasures and alterations, shall file it as a permanent record.

24. *Entries to be made in the Birth Register by Midwives and Vaccinators:—*It shall be the duty of the Registrar to produce his register of births, before the midwife and the vaccinator and it shall be the duty of the midwife and the vaccinator, respectively, to enter their initials, with such remarks as may be called for against the cases in which they have attended at the birth of a child or vaccinated it, as the case may be.

25. *To exercise supervision over Registrars:—*The District Health Officer, Senior Health Inspector and Junior Health Inspector as the case may be, shall constantly inspect the registers of births and deaths makes test checks by enquiry; instruct the Registrar as to the discharge of his duties and exercise a general supervision over the work of the Registrar. The registers shall be checked at least once a week, by the Health Inspector and the entries verified should bear the initials of the Checking Officer with date of check.

26. *Errors:—*Every error found in the register of births or in the register of deaths shall be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry (but not so as to render it illegible) and writing the new entry above it, and the correction shall be fully signed and dated by the Registrar, if the error be discovered by him, and by both the Registrar and the Checking Officer, if the error be discovered by the Checking Officer. All such corrections shall be duly intimated to the Registrar-General through the President, with the reasons therefor. The correction when approved by the Registrar-General will be made in the returns, filed in the Central Statistical Office, and due information

will be sent to the President for informing the Registrars concerned :

Provided that no entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after the entry has been made except with the previous sanction of the President.

27. *When Registrar to give extract free of charge* :—The Registrar shall, as soon as the registration of birth of a child has been completed, give an application, free of all charges, to the person who gives information of the birth, an extract under his hand from the register relating to such birth. For purposes of this bye-law the register will be the register of originals kept by the Registrar.

28. *Search of Birth and Death Registers* :—Any person may at any reasonable time, on payment of a fee of four annas for each visit, search any register of births and deaths. For purposes of this bye-law the register of births and deaths will be the returns sent daily by the Registrar through the President to the Registrar-General and filed in the Central Statistical Office.

29. *Issue of Birth and Death Certificates in cases registered, under the new system* :—Any person requiring a certificate of birth or death may put in an application, affixing a one-anna court-fee stamp, and enclose an eight-anna court-fee stamp to be affixed to the certificate.

The application should state clearly—

- The name and name of the party in relation to whose birth or death, a certificate is required.
- The date, month and year of occurrence.
- The name of the street and the division where the event occurred, and
- The postal address of the applicant for sending the copy.

The application may be addressed either to the Registrar-General or to the President, who will forward it to the Registrar-General. On receipt of such an application the Registrar-General will cause the duplicate return relating to the occurrence to be traced and a true copy of the same to be issued over his signature or that of the Deputy Registrar-General and sent, either directly to the party concerned, or to the President, to be given to the party concerned.

30. *Penalty for omission to give information* :—Any person, whose duty it is to give information under the preceding bye-laws and who neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

DAILY BIRTH REPORT.

Original.

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Date of Report..... Name of Municipality

V. S. No. 1 (b).

Birth							Address		Particulars of Mother																																																																																																																																		
1	Annual Number						2	Date of Registration						3	Date of Birth						4	Born Alive						5	Born Dead						6	Sex						7	Name of Child						8	Name of Father						9	Door Number						10	Street						11	Division						12	Name						13	Age						14	Occupation						15	Permanent Residence.						16	Community						17	Order of Birth						18	Number of living children including this Child.						19	Number of years after consummation of Marriage.						20	Initials of Checking Officer with Remarks.					

Plural Births.—Particulars of Plural Births should be entered separately for each child.

Note.—Even if a child were to die within an hour after birth, it should be entered as a birth in this Register and as a death in the Death Register.

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DAILY DEATH REPORT.

Original.

V. S. No. 2(b).

Registrar-General of Births and Deaths.

Date of Report..... Name of Municipality

					Address		Particulars of Deceased																								
Annual Number		Date of Registration		Date of Death		Name of Deceased		Name of Father and Mother		Door Number		Street		Division		Permanent Residence		Occupation		Community		Age		Sex		Conjugal Condition		Cause of Death		Initials of Checking Officer with remarks	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16																

Note.—Even if a child were to die within an hour after birth, it should be entered in this Register and as a birth in the Birth Register.

To

The Registrar-General of Births and Deaths through the President.

Signature of Registrar.

Rule No. 19.

Rules for the levy and collection of a tax on arts, professions, trades and callings and on offices and appointments in the Town Municipal area, Talkad, framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad in accordance with section 46 (1) (h) read with Section 61 (h) (XI) of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act of 1951.

Rules.

1 Every person who, within the Municipal limits, exercises a profession, art or calling or holds an office or appointment—public or private—or is employed in or engages himself in any capacity in or exercises any profession or trade or calling, and every person falling under any of the denominations shown in Schedule I, appended to these Rules shall pay the tax at the rate specified in the said schedule as payable by persons of the class in which such person will be placed.

2 The tax shall be payable in advance in two equal half-yearly instalments in April and October every year (or in one lumpsum if the assessee so desires).

3 No person shall be liable to be taxed under these Rules in respect of any half-year in which he has exercised a profession, art, trade or calling or held in office or an appointment for a period of less than sixty days in the aggregate within the Town.

4 When a person exercises more than one profession or art or engages in more than one trade or calling whether under the same name or under different names, or holds more than one office or appointment, the tax shall be calculated on his aggregate income from all such sources.

5 On or before 1st April and 1st October every year, an assessment list in the form specified in Schedule II shall be prepared. The list will be subject to revision half-yearly or yearly as may be decided by the Municipal Council.

6 Any person who has paid the tax for the whole half-year or year and who ceases during such period to be liable to assessment, shall be entitled to a refund of not less than half the assessment.

Provided that, no such remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the fact of his giving up the profession, art, trade or calling or office or appointment has been given to the President, Municipal Council and no remission or refund shall take effect for any period previous to the day of the delivery of such notice.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule I.)

Rates of tax on arts, professions, trades and callings.

Class I.

Every person holding any office or appointment public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to one thousand rupees a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations whose income is estimated to amount to one thousand rupees a month or upwards:—Yearly Rs. 50.

- (i) Carrying on business as a company;
- (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, auctioneers, and commission agents;
- (iii) Bankers, money lenders, money changers, and pawn brokers;
- (iv) Editors and proprietors of newspapers;
- (v) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange;
- (vi) Practising barristers, advocates, High Court Vakils, solicitors, attorneys, pleaders and Law Agents;
- (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds including hakims and vaidyas;
- (viii) Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons;
- (ix) Owners and farmers of markets and toll farmers;
- (x) Architects and Civil Engineers;
- (xi) Keepers of hotels, lodging houses or boarding houses;
- (xii) Builders and surveyors;
- (xiii) Owners of mills, warehouse, printing presses, oil presses, cotton presses and other presses and factories of all kinds;
- (xiv) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses of theatrical companies, musicians and dancers;
- (xv) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages;
- (xvi) Artizans.

Class II.

Every person described in Class I above, whose pay or salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount to five hundred rupees a month or upwards Rs. 25.

Class III.

Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount to three hundred rupees a month or upwards. Rs. 12.

Class IV.

Every person described in Class I, whose pay or salary amounts or whose income is estimated to amount to two hundred rupees a month or upwards. Rs. 8.

Class V.

Every person described in Class I whose pay or salary amounts or whose income is estimated to amount to one hundred rupees a month or upwards: Rs. 4.

Class VI.

Every person described in Class I whose pay or salary amounts or whose income is estimated to amount to fifty rupees a month or upwards: Rs. 2.

Class VII.

Every person described in Class I whose pay or salary amounts or whose income is estimated to amount to thirty rupees a month or upwards: Re. 1.

Note.—The foregoing classification is subject to the following provisos, namely:—

Proviso 1.—No owner of a cotton press shall be placed in any class below Class II.

Proviso 2.—No wholesale trader, banker, barrister, advocate, High Court Vakil, Solicitor, Attorney, Architect, Civil Engineer, Mill-owner or factory owner shall be placed in any class below Class III.

Proviso 3.—No abkari renter (other than a mere liquor shop-keeper), editor, or proprietor of a newspaper, broker or other dealer in securities, shares or bills of exchange and no pleader, medical practitioner (other than a hakim or vaidya, dentist or veterinary surgeon) shall be placed in any class below Class IV.

hotel, lodging house or boarding house and no builder, surveyor or owner of a warehouse or press (other than a cotton press or oil press) shall be placed in any class below Class V.

SCHEDULE II.

Profession Tax Assessment.

Rule 5.

.....Town Municipality.

Division No.....

No.	Name of party	Assessment in previous year		Occupation Address	Monthly or annual income or other basis of assessment	Proposed assessment		
		No.	Amount Rs.			Class	Amount Rs.	No.

Rule No. 20.

Model Rules, for the levy and collection of a tax on shops and other places where a business or profession is carried on for purposes of profit, payable by the person or persons engaged in the business or profession in Town Municipal area of Talkad under section 46 (1) (h) read with section 61 (b) H (xii) of 1951 of Town Municipalities.

1 Tax on shops and other places in the Municipality where a business or profession is carried on for purposes of profit, payable by the person or persons engaged in the business or profession shall be levied by the Municipal Council at the rates specified in the schedule.

2 The tax shall be payable in advance in two equal half-yearly instalments in April and October of every year or in one lumpsum if the assessee so desires.

3 No shop or other places of business or profession shall be liable to be taxed under these in respect of any half-year in which the person liable to pay the tax was engaged in the business or profession for a period of less than sixty days in the aggregate within the Town.

4 Any person who has paid the tax for the whole half-year or year and who ceases during such period to be liable to assessment, shall be entitled to refund of not less than half the assessment, provided that no such remission shall be granted unless notice in writing of the fact of his giving up the business or profession has been given to the President, Municipal Council, and no remission or refund shall take effect for any period, previous to the day of the delivery of such notice.

SCHEDULE.

(See Rule 1.)

Maximum rates of tax on shops and other places of business or profession.

Items	Sort					
	1st Rs.	2nd Rs.	3rd Rs.	4th Rs.	5th Rs.	6th Rs.
1. Shops.—						
For each shop per year	80	25	20	10	4	2
1. Other places where business or profession is carried on for purposes of profit. For each shop or place per year.	80	25	20	20	4	2

Rule No. 21.

Model Bye-laws for regulating the use of public bathing and washing places within the Municipal limits of Talkad Town Municipality framed by the Town Municipal Council, Talkad.

1 No person of one sex shall bathe or wash in any bathing place or washing place belonging to and set apart by the Town Municipal Council for the use of persons of the other sex.

2 No person suffering from any contagious disease shall bathe or wash in any bathing place or washing place belonging to the Town Municipal Council.

3 No person shall bathe or wash either in the vicinity or outside or in any part of any bathing place or washing place other than in the places set apart for the purpose.

4 Any person who contravenes any of these bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two